The Hong Kong Daily Press.

No. 5163 號三十六百一千五第 日十二月四年戊甲治同 HONGKONG, THURSDAY, 4TH JUNE, 1874. 四拜禮 號四月六英 港香 [PRICE $2½ PER MONTH.

Arrivals.

June 3, NIZAM, Brit. str., 2,723, Barlow, Shanghai 31st May, General.—P. & O. Co.

June 3, MARMION, Amer. bark, 823, Wm. Boyd, Shanghai 17th May, Cotton.—ROZARIO & Co.

June 3, KWANGTUNG, British str., 496, Pitman, Foochow 31st, May, Amoy June 1st, and Swatow 2nd, General.—D. LAPRAIK & Co.

June 3, MUSCAT MERCHANT, Brit. bark, 554, H. F. MacKintosh, Singapore 19th May, Timber.—ED. SCHELLHASS & Co.

June 3, CANTON, British steamer, 1,215, J. McNabb, Singapore 28th May, General.—SIEMSSEN & Co.

Departures.

June 3, YEN-TAI, str., for Singapore and Penang.

June 3, SUDAN, for Tientsin.

Clearances.

AT THE HARBOUR MASTER'S OFFICE, JUNE 3RD.

Lotte, for Chefoo.
Yettung, str., for Swatow.
Horatio Sprague, for San Francisco.

Passengers.

ARRIVED.

Per *Nizam*, str., from Shanghai:—For Hongkong.—Mrs. Harvey, Messrs. David and servant, Ching, Davis, and Grace and servant, also Capt. Edmond, officers and crew of the steamship *Delta*, and 75 Chinese. For Southampton.—Mr. and Mrs. Korod and two children.

Per *Kwangtung*, str., from East Coast:—Rev. J. Lamont, 7 Europeans and 100 Chinese.

Per *Canton*, str., from Singapore:—18 Chinese.

TO DEPART.

Per *Yettung*, str., for Swatow:—100 Chinese.

Per *Horatio Sprague*, for San Francisco:—20 Chinese.

Reports.

The P. & O. steamship *Nizam* reports left Shanghai on 31st May, and had light airs and fine weather throughout.

The British bark *Muscat Merchant* reports left Singapore on 19th May, and had light Southerly winds and fine weather throughout.

The British steamship *Canton* reports left Singapore on 28th May, at 1 p.m., and had variable winds and calms throughout.

The American bark *Marmion* reports left Shanghai on 17th May; had light N.E. and E. winds to Pedro Branco on the 28th May; since when had calms and light baffling winds. Was in company with the British ship *Whitehall*, from Shanghai bound to Iloilo, but lost sight of her on the 27th.

The British steamship *Kwangtung* reports left Foochow on 31st May, Amoy on June the 1st, and Swatow on the 2nd; had moderate winds from the North to East as far as Swatow; thence to port light variable winds, with calms and fine weather. The following ships were at Foochow on 31st May, *Crocus*, *Montgomeryshire*, *Glenearn*, *Cheops*, *Glaucus*, *Braemar Castle*, *Sirius*, and *Douglas*. At Amoy the ships *Ningpo* and *Yuen-tsz-fee* which was going to Dock. In Swatow left the str. *Orissa*. On the 2nd, passed three steamers between Chelang and Tong-mi Point, bound North. The Chinese corvette *Yang-on* returned from the South end of Formosa on the 27th May, and reported that one or two skirmishes had taken place between the Japanese troops and the Aborigines, resulting in loss of life on both sides.

Vessels Expected at Hongkong.

(Corrected to Date.)

Vessel's Name.	*From.*	*Dates.*
Batavia	Cuxhaven	Dec. 30
Deogaum	Cardiff	Jan. 15
Avonmore	Cardiff	Jan. 24
Leonore (s)	Portland	Feb. 8
Alejandro	New York	Feb. 10
Pilgrim	Boston	Feb. 13
Golden Spurs	Cardiff	Feb. 18
Elizabeth Dougal	Cardiff	Feb. 18
Waltikka	Liverpool	Feb. 19
Frances	Shields	Feb. 19
G. T. Pearson	Cardiff	Feb. 22
Courrier	Swansea	Feb. 25
Arracan	London	March 3
Warrior (s)	Liverpool	March 4
New Republic	New York	March 4
Charmer	Liverpool	March 9
Everhard	Newcastle	March 10
J. Christian	Hamburg	March 11
F. M. Thayer	Cardiff	March 19
Lathley Rich	Cardiff	March 21
Atlantic	Penarth	March 21
Star of China	Swansea	March 22
J. Christian	Cuxhaven	March 24
Dan	Cuxhaven	April 5
Taitsing	London	April 6
Comet	Cardiff	April 7
Cleopatra	Penarth	April 8
Morning Light	Penarth	April 16
North American	Liverpool	April 20
Menelaus (s)	Liverpool	April 30

Auction Sales To-day.

J. M. ARMSTRONG,
At 12 noon,
Household Furniture, &c.

NOTICE.

LIGHTNING CONDUCTORS FIXED. ESTIMATES GIVEN.
A. MILLAR & Co.,
Queen's Road.
tf 739 Hongkong, 13th May, 1874.

NOTICE.

P. & O. S. N. Co.

(STEAM TO SOUTHAMPTON *via* SUEZ CANAL.)

COMMENCING with the *NIZAM*, leaving Shanghai with the Homeward Mails on the 31st May, and Hongkong 6th June, the Mail Steamers of this Company will proceed direct to Southampton and London *via* the Suez Canal until further notice.

A. McIVER,
Superintendent.
624 Hongkong, 24th April, 1874.

NOW READY.

THE "CHRONICLE & DIRECTORY"
For 1874.
Apply at
THE *DAILY PRESS* OFFICE.

POSITIVE GOVERNMENT SECURITY LIFE ASSURANCE COMPANY, LIMITED.
CHAS. H. MORGAN,
Agent.
1y 966 Hongkong, 18th June, 1873.

THE QUEEN INSURANCE COMPANY.
CAPITAL,—TWO MILLION STERLING.
THE Undersigned having been appointed Agent for the above Company at this port, are prepared to grant Policies against Fire, to the extend of £10,000, on Buildings or on Goods stored therein.
EDWARD NORTON & Co.
tf 241 Hongkong, 22nd January, 1870.

Banks.

COMPTOIR D'ESCOMPTE DE PARIS.

INCORPORATED by National Decrees of 7th and 8th March, 1848, and by Imperial Decrees of 25th July, 1854, and 31st December, 1866.
RECOGNISED BY THE INTERNATIONAL CONVENTION OF 30TH APRIL, 1862.

	Francs.	*£ Sterling.*
PAID-UP CAPITAL	80,000,000	3,200,000
RESERVE FUND	20,000,000	800,000

HEAD OFFICE.—14, Rue Bergère, Paris.
LONDON AGENCY.—144, Leadenhall Street, E.C.
AGENCIES.—At Nantes, Lyons, Marseilles, Roubaix, Brussels, Alexandria, Bombay, Calcutta, Hongkong, Shanghai, Saigon, Saint Denis (Ile de la Réunion,) and Yokohama.

LONDON BANKERS—UNION BANK OF LONDON.

HONGKONG AGENCY.

Interest Allowed.
On current deposit accounts at the rate of 2 % per annum on the monthly minimum balances; 2½ %, subject to 15 days' notice of withdrawal; and 3 %, subject to one month's notice.
On Fixed Deposits:
For 3 months 3 % per annum.
" 6 " 4 % " "
" 12 " 5 % " "
A. PHILIPPE,
Acting Manager.
Offices in Hongkong: Bank Buildings, Queen's Road.
876 Hongkong, 2nd June, 1873.

THE ANGLO-CALIFORNIAN BANK, (LIMITED.)
412, CAL'A ST., SAN FRANCISCO, CALIFORNIA.
London Office.....3, *Angel Court.*
New York Agents, J. & W. SELIGMAN & Co., 21, *Broad Street.*
AUTHORIZED
CAPITAL STOCK.....$5,000,000.
WILL receive Deposits, open Accounts, make Collections, buy and sell Exchange and Bullion, loan Money, and issue Letters of Credit available throughout the world.
R. G. SNEATH, } *Managers.*
1y 1887 IGN. STRINHART, }

HONGKONG & SHANGHAI BANKING CORPORATION.
PAID-UP CAPITAL.....5,000,000 of Dollars.
RESERVE FUND.....1,000,000 of Dollars.
Court of Directors:—
Chairman—W. H. FORBES, Esq.
Deputy Chairman—The Hon. R. ROWETT.

Ad. André, Esq.	Wm. Lemann, Esq.
E. R. Bellios, Esq.	Thos. Pyke, Esq.
J. F. Cordes, Esq.	S. D. Sassoon, Esq.
A. F. Heard, Esq.	

Chief Manager.
Hongkong—James Greig, Esq., *Manager.*
Shanghai—Ewen Cameron, Esq.
London Bankers—London and County Bank.

HONGKONG.
INTEREST ALLOWED.
On Current Deposit Accounts at the rate of 1 per cent. per annum on the daily balance.
On Fixed Deposits:—
For 3 months 2 per cent. per annum.
" 6 " 4 " "
" 12 " 5 " "
LOCAL BILLS DISCOUNTED.
Credits—granted on approved Securities, and every description of Banking and Exchange business transacted.
Drafts—granted on London, and the chief commercial places in Europe, India, Australia, America, China and Japan.
JAMES GREIG, *Chief Manager.*
Offices of the Corporation,
No. 1, Queen's Road East,
Hongkong, 16th February, 1874.

DISSOLVED PERUVIAN GUANO,
PREPARED BY
OHLENDORFF & CO.,
LONDON, ANTWERP, HAMBURG, AND EMMERICH-ON-RHINE.
GUARANTEED TO CONTAIN
Nitrogen equal to 10 per cent. of Non-Volatile Ammonia.
" 20 " Soluble } Guano Phosphate.
" 4 " Insoluble }
THIS Manure is prepared from *genuine Peruvian Government Guano*. The result of its special treatment is that the Ammonia is fixed, the Phosphates in the Raw Guano rendered soluble, and the Manure brought into the condition of a free dry powder.
It loses nothing from exposure to the atmosphere, or to the heat of the sun. It is offered to the farmer with a *Guarantee* of its composition, and is, in fact, the richest and, considering the quality, the cheapest *Guaranteed Manure* at present in the market. Its fertilising properties are such as will enable the consumer to derive the greatest economical advantage from the use of Guano.

APPLICATION OF DISSOLVED PERUVIAN GUANO TO COLONIAL PRODUCE.

SUGAR CANE.—Dissolved Peruvian Guano produces strong and succulent canes, rich in crystallizable sugar, without detriment to the productive power of the land. From 3 to 4 cwts. of Dissolved Peruvian Guano per acre is a good dressing for Sugar Cane.

INDIAN CORN.—Three to 4 cwts. of Dissolved Peruvian Guano per acre exercises a powerful effect upon Indian Corn, and largely increases this crop.

RICE.—We should strongly recommend the use of 2 to 3 cwts. per acre for Rice, for although irrigation is generally solely relied upon as a means of producing a good crop of Rice, there can be no doubt that, in addition to irrigation, 2 or 3 cwts. of Dissolved Peruvian Guano per acre will be highly beneficial.

TEA.—Judging from the limited experience at our command with regard to the manuring of Tea plantations, we confidently recommend it to planters, whose reports we shall be glad to receive.

COTTON.—The yield of Cotton has of late years been greatly increased by the use of artificial manures, containing a fair proportion of ammonia and much soluble phosphate of lime, potash, and other alkaline salts. Dissolved Peruvian Guano meets the requirements of the Cotton plant, inasmuch as it furnishes all the elements of fertility which are calculated to promote the luxuriant growth of the same. If the increase in quantity be made the chief object, 4 to 5 cwts. of Dissolved Peruvian Guano per acre will prove most advantageous; but if greater care be given to the fine quality of the Cotton, the use of 2 to 3 cwts. of Dissolved Peruvian Guano, together with 2 to 3 cwts. of mineral superphosphate, per acre, will be found to answer better.

OHLENDORFF & CO.,
OFFICES—110, FENCHURCH STREET, LONDON, E.C.
WORKS—AT PLAISTOW (NEAR VICTORIA DOCK,) LONDON, E.C.
N.B.—In applying Dissolved Guano, and, indeed, all concentrated Artificial Manures, it is desirable to mix them with about twice their bulk of dry earth, sifted vegetable ashes, or similar substances, so as to secure an even distribution of the manure, and to prevent its coming into direct contact with the seed.
IT SHOULD ALWAYS BE KEPT DRY TO AVOID LOSS.
For further particulars, apply to
MEYER, ALABOR & Co.,
Hongkong.
tf 511 Hongkong, April 2nd, 1874.

LONDON AND ORIENTAL STEAM TRANSIT INSURANCE OFFICE,
137, LEADENHALL STREET, LONDON
ESTABLISHED 1843.
THIS Undersigned is authorised to accept risks on behalf of this Office, by First Class Steamers and Sailing Ships.
A. McIVER, *Agent.*
tf Hongkong, 1st July, 1867.

Notices of Firms.

NOTICE.

I HAVE this day admitted Mr. FRANK LEYBURN a partner in my Business, which will, for the future, be conducted under the style or firm of
ODELL & LEYBURN,
JOHN ODELL.
1m 784 Foochow, 1st May, 1874.

NOTICE.

MR. JAMES BRADLEE SMITH is authorized to sign our firm, per procuration, in Hongkong and China, from this date.
OLYPHANT & Co.
tf 492 Hongkong, 1st April, 1874.

NOTICE.

I HAVE this day established myself at this port as Merchant and Commission Agent.
FERD. KNOBLAUCH.
76 857 Yokohama, 1st June, 1874.

NOTICE.

THE Interest and Responsibility of Mr. ALEXANDER MCGLASHAN HEATON, in our Firm, ceases this day.
DOUGLAS LAPRAIK & Co.
022 488 Hongkong, 31st March, 1874.

NOTICE.

I HAVE Established myself at this Port as Merchant and Commission Agent.
A. MACG. HEATON.
tf 491 Hongkong, 31st March, 1874.

NOTICE.

THE Business hitherto conducted by the Undersigned at this Port under the style of KRUMMENACHER & Co., will henceforth be continued under the Firm of
RADECKER & Co.
Mr. A. DROEGE is authorized to sign the Firm by procuration.
R. RADECKER.
1m 849 Hongkong, 30th May, 1874.

THE Interest and Responsibility of the late WONG KOONG-TEEN, in our firm, ceased on the 16th February, 1874.
WEE KO-PEE and OW YANG MAH-YEE were admitted Partners in our firm on the 17th February, 1874.
FOOK MOW LOONG HONG,
48, *Bonham Strand West.*
3m 362 Hongkong, 9th March, 1874.

NOTICE.

MR. H. KUHLMANN was admitted a partner in our firm on the 1st January, 1874.
KRUSE & Co.
2m 613 Hongkong, 22nd April, 1874.

NOTICE.

MR. HENRY WILLIAM DAVIS is this day admitted a partner in our Firm in Hongkong and China.
PURDON & Co.
tf 665 China, 1st May, 1874.

NOTICE.

THE Interest and Responsibility of Mr. LEOPOLD KAHN, in our firm, ceased on 30th April last, and Mr. CHARLES KAHN is this day admitted a partner.
REISS & Co.
Hongkong, China, and Japan,
tf 668 1st May, 1874.

THE Interest and Responsibility of Mr. EDWARD WINSLOW STEVENS, in our firm, in Hongkong and China, ceased on the 31st December last.
RUSSELL & Co.
3m 510 Hongkong, 4th April, 1874.

NOTICE.

THE Interest and Responsibility of Mr. JAMES REISS, in our firm, ceased on the 30th April, 1874.
REISS & Co.
Hongkong, China, and Japan,
tf 715 May 7th, 1874.

THE Interest and Responsibility of Mr. OTTO FRIEDRICH, in our firm, ceased on the 31st March, 1874.
LAMMERT, ATKINSON & Co.
tf 504 Hongkong, 2nd April, 1874.

NOTICE.

THE Interest and Responsibility of Mr. JOHN PATERSON and Mr. WILLIAM CUNNINGHAM JOHNSTON, in our firm, ceased on 30th ultimo.
Mr. ROBERT HUNTER BRUCE has been admitted a partner from this date.
TAIT & Co.
1m 707 Amoy, 1st May, 1874.

NOTICE.

ON and after this date the undermentioned Local Insurance Offices will charge the following Rates of Premium per Steamers *via* Suez Canal, being those now current in London:

	W.A.	*F.P.A.*
HANKOW to LONDON—		
TEA per Mail Steamers	2½	2
" all other Steamers	3½	2½
SHANGHAI or FOOCHOW to LONDON—		
TEA per Mail Steamers	2½	1½
" all other Steamers	3	2½
SILK per Mail Steamers	1½	1½
" all other Steamers	2½	2
CANTON WATERS to LONDON—		
TEA per Mail Steamers	1½	1½
" all other Steamers	2½	2
SILK per Mail Steamers	1½	1
" all other Steamers	2	1½
AMOY to NEW YORK—		
TEA by Steamers	2½	2

JARDINE, MATHESON & Co.,
General Agents, "Canton Insurance Office."
N. J. EDE,
Secretary, "Union Insurance Society of Canton."
For "The North-China Insurance Company,"
REGINALD D. STARKEY,
Agent.
tf 774 Hongkong, 16th May, 1874.

LICK HOUSE,
CORNER MONTGOMERY AND SUTTER STREETS,
SAN FRANCISCO, CALIFORNIA.
THE "LICK" offers unsurpassed accommodation for Tourists, being centrally located, and having horse cars for all parts of the city passing its door. Its rooms and suites are unequalled for comfort, while its Dining Hall is acknowledged to be the most elegant room of its kind in America, or the Continent. Its cuisine is second to no institution of its kind; every luxury of the season, prepared by the ablest of cooks, being daily placed on its tables. In fact, the "LICK" offers to the Tourist a home, where every attention is guaranteed for the comfort of its guests that the most careful judgment of experienced men, in their several callings, can afford. [3m, 702

MR. J. C. H. IBURG,
FORMERLY Organist of St. Andrew's Cathedral, and Director of Music in the German Club "Teutonia," at Singapore.
LESSONS given in SINGING, PIANO-FORTE, ORGAN, VIOLIN, and on any other Instruments.
Piano-forte Tuning done on moderate terms.
For Engagements, &c., please address, care of Messrs. LANE, CRAWFORD & Co., or Messrs. KRUSE & Co.
189 Hongkong, 2nd February, 1874.

OFFICE OF THE CHINA TRADERS' INSURANCE COMPANY, LIMITED.
NOTICE TO CONTRIBUTORS.
A DIVIDEND of 23⅓ %, on two-thirds (2/3rds) of the profits of the Company for the twelve months ended 31st October last, has this day been declared to ALL CONTRIBUTORS of business during the year.
Warrants can be had at the Office of the Company on application.
AUGUSTINE HEARD & Co.,
General Agents.
tf 523 Hongkong, 6th April, 1874.

Auctions.

PUBLIC AUCTION.

THE Undersigned has received instructions from G. F. GUILD, Esq., U.S.N., to sell by Public Auction, at his residence at the U. S. Naval Depôt, Wanchi,
THIS DAY,
the 4th day of June, 1874, at Noon precisely.—The whole of his HOUSEHOLD FURNITURE, comprising Drawing Room, Dining Room, and Bed Rooms SUITES, GLASS WARE, PLATED WARE, Dinner, Dessert, and Breakfast SETS, Pier GLASSES, CARPETS, ENGRAVINGS, SIDEBOARD, TABLES, CHAIRS, COUCHES, BEDSTEADS, WARDROBES, WASHSTANDS, &c., &c.
And,
1 Full sized Carrom BILLIARD TABLE, by PHELAN, complete, with Balls, Cues, &c.
Also,
1 Cottage PIANO, nearly new, made expressly for the climate.
And
1 5-Oared GIG, complete, with 2 Awnings, Oars, Gratings, Rowlocks, &c.
Also,
1 Pair Iron DAVITS and Boats FALLS.
Catalogues will be issued. The whole will be on view on and after *Wednesday, at Noon, the 3rd inst.*
TERMS OF SALE.—Cash before delivery in Mexican Dollars weighed at 7.1.7.
J. M. ARMSTRONG,
Auctioneer.
808 Hongkong, 22nd May, 1874.

PUBLIC AUCTION.

THE Undersigned has received instructions to sell by Public Auction,
TO-MORROW,
the 5th June, 1874, at noon, at the Premises No. 37, Praya Grande, Macao,—
A STEAM LAUNCH, built in Hongkong in 1871, in thorough working order, measuring 52 ft. 5 in. long, 10 ft. beam, with a neat Cabin above. Draught of water 3 ft., complete with equipments of Anchors, Chains, &c., &c.
A WATER BOAT, Length 30 feet over all, Copper-fastened, with a Wooden Tank capable of holding 35 Tons of Water, and a Copper Flying Wheel Pump with discharging Hose, &c., complete with Anchors, Chains, and every equipment for proceeding to sea.
A Patent Fire-proof IRON SAFE, by CHUBB, London, measuring 5 ft. 5 in. high, 2 ft. 4 in. long, 3 ft. 6 in. wide.
Also,
Some OFFICE FURNITURE, and Sundry other ARTICLES, &c., &c.
For any further particulars, apply to
L. A. DE GRACA,
Auctioneer.
850 Macao, 29th May, 1874.

PUBLIC AUCTION.

THE Undersigned will sell by Public Auction, on
SATURDAY,
the 6th June, 1874, at Noon, at his Sales Rooms, Queen's Road,—
12 Cases CLARET.
200 Cases do.
100 Cases BRANDY.
Cases Cosen's SHERRY.
Cases Hennessey's BRANDY.
Cases CLARET.
Cases VERMOUTH.
4 Cases BACON.
Bags of FLOUR.
CHOCOLATE.
PEN-KNIVES.
SCISSORS.
Sailors' KNIVES.
Assorted LOCKS.
Assorted Clothes HOOKS.
Smith & Wesson's and other CARTRIDGES.
Writing INK.
BLACKING.
SHIRTINGS.
An Invoice of Assorted Toilet SOAP.
And,
Belonging to the Estate of the late E. J. SAGE,—
75 Cases De Lossey CHAMPAGNE.
30 Piculs Manila COFFEE.
20 Cases Short and Long Enfield RIFLES, with Sword Bayonets.
TERMS OF SALE.—Cash before delivery in Mexican Dollars weighed at 7.1.7.
J. M. ARMSTRONG,
Auctioneer.
880 Hongkong, 4th June, 1874.

PUBLIC AUCTION.

FURNITURE SALE.

LAMMERT, ATKINSON & Co. have received instructions to sell by Public Auction, on
MONDAY,
the 8th June, at Noon,—
At the residence of G. Dupont, Esq., Queen's Road,—
The whole of his HOUSEHOLD FURNITURE, comprising Green Rep Covered Drawing Room SUITE, Canton Carved TABLES, Handsome ENGRAVINGS, CHALK DRAWINGS, PIANO, GASALIERS, MIRRORS, CLOCKS, ORNAMENTS, RUGS.
Mahogany Dining TABLE and CHAIRS, SIDEBOARD, Cut GLASS, ELECTRO-PLATED WARE, Dinner and Dessert SERVICES, WHATNOTS.
Brass, Wood, and Iron BEDSTEADS, COUCHES, Bedroom CHAIRS, Ningpo Writing TABLE, Easy CHAIRS, &c., &c.
Also,
Some OFFICE FURNITURE, and Sundry other ARTICLES, &c., &c.
For any further particulars, apply to
L. A. DE GRACA,
Auctioneer.
850 Macao, 29th May, 1874.

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200 Cases do.
100 Cases BRANDY.
Cases Cosen's SHERRY.
Cases Hennessey's BRANDY.
Cases CLARET.
Cases VERMOUTH.
4 Cases BACON.
Bags of FLOUR.
CHOCOLATE.
PEN-KNIVES.
SCISSORS.
Sailors' KNIVES.
Assorted LOCKS.
Assorted Clothes HOOKS.
Smith & Wesson's and other CARTRIDGES.
Writing INK.
BLACKING.
SHIRTINGS.
An Invoice of Assorted Toilet SOAP.
And,
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Mahogany Dining TABLE and CHAIRS, SIDEBOARD, Cut GLASS, ELECTRO-PLATED WARE, Dinner and Dessert SERVICES, WHATNOTS.
Brass, Wood, and Iron BEDSTEADS, COUCHES, Bedroom CHAIRS, Ningpo Writing TABLE, Easy CHAIRS, &c., &c.
Also,
A very handsome Collection of Chinese and Japanese CURIOS, consisting of Peking ENAMELS, Nankin VASES, BRONZES, and Japanese VASES, &c., &c.
And,
A PONY and TRAP.
Catalogues will be issued prior to Sale.
TERMS OF SALE.—Cash before delivery in Local Currency.
860 Hongkong, 1st June, 1874.

PUBLIC AUCTION.

VALUABLE HOUSEHOLD PROPERTY.

MR. CHARLES H. MORGAN has received instructions to sell by Public Auction, (unless previously disposed of privately,)
AT AN EARLY DATE,
At the Offices of the Undersigned, No. 39, Queen's Road Central,—
All that VALUABLE ESTATE and HOUSEHOLD PROPERTY, known as "FLETCHER'S and OLIPHANT'S BUILDINGS," situated on Queen's Road East, between the Commissariat Offices and the Military Hospital, on Marine Lots Nos. 20 and 21, and now occupied in part by Mr. A. B. MEYER.
The Buildings consist of Three Large Dwelling Houses, with strong Godowns, Treasuries, and Offices facing the Queen's Road, on the ground floor, and Commodious Stables and Out-houses attached; Four Godowns in the same compounds, subdivided, and capable of containing 800 or 900 tons coal in each; and Two Godowns, known as "The Boat House," capable of containing 2,000 tons coal.
The area of the Estate is 68,874 square feet, and a large portion of Additional Land on the sea-side, can be easily reclaimed for building purposes.
Annual Crown Rental of the whole Property, $2,328.27.
The Estate can be sold in one or two lots, to suit purchasers.
TERMS OF SALE.—One half of the purchase money to be paid at time of Sale, and the balance on completion of Transfer, the expenses of which are to be paid by the Purchaser.
The Property to be at Purchaser's risk on the fall of the hammer.
For Further Particulars, Measurement, &c., apply to
THE BORNEO COMPANY, LIMITED.
708 Hongkong, 7th May, 1874.

G. O'HOGERS, D.D.S.,
(Successor to Dr. V. D. COLLINS,)
DENTIST,
No. 7, ARBUTHNOT ROAD.
tf 247 Hongkong, 13th February, 1874.

Auction.

GENERAL WEEKLY SALE.

LANE, CRAWFORD & Co. will sell by Public Auction, in their Sales Room, Queen's Road,
TO-MORROW,
the 5th June, 1874, at Noon,—
An Invoice of GLASS WARE, DECANTERS, Claret JUGS, Port and Sherry GLASSES, VASES, LUSTRES, Toilet ORNAMENTS, MUGS, CANDLESTICKS, MIRRORS, Shaving and Hand GLASSES.
FOOLSCAP, LETTER PAPER, NOTE PAPER, ENVELOPES, PERFUMERY, &c., &c.
Kerosine LAMPS, Hand LAMPS, VASES, GLOBES and CHIMNIES.
1 Ounce Pistol CARTRIDGES.
100 Rolls Wall PAPER.
1 Breech-loading GUN, by MOORE, London.
1 FOWLING-PIECE, do. do.
And,
A BULL-DOG, Brindled and White, nine months old.
&c., &c., &c.
TERMS OF SALE.—Cash before delivery in Mexican Dollars weighed at 7.1.7. All Lots, with all faults and errors of description, at purchasers' risk on the fall of the hammer.
879 Hongkong, 4th June, 1874.

REAL ESTATE FOR SALE.

THE whole of that Valuable Estate, known as QUONGLOONG, will be shortly offered for Sale in one Lot, or in Lots of from 3 to 7 *mow* each. If divided, the Buildings will be sold separately as old material.
At the same time will be offered as a separate Lot, the HOUSE and GODOWNS lately occupied by the BORNEO COMPANY.
The date of Auction will be hereafter notified, when full particulars will be given.
By order of the Trustees of
LINDSAY & Co.'s ESTATE,
JOHN ASHTON.
tf 657 Shanghai, 22nd April, 1874.

NEW SPRING AND SUMMER GOODS.

THOMPSON & HIND
Invite Inspection of their
LARGE AND VARIED ASSORTMENT OF NEW GOODS.
TASSORE and PIQUE COSTUMES.
VENTILATED STRIPED MUSLINS.
The KAME KAME LA! Dress Material.
Galatea STRIPED COSTUME CLOTH.
SATIN STRIPED GRENADINES.
BATISTES, LAWNS, and PERCALES.
New Styles in PRINTS and PRINTED CAMBRICS.
PLAIN COLOURED ORGANDI MUSLINS.
A New and Choice SELECTION of MILLINERY, received by each Overland Mail.
JET BROOCHES, EARRINGS, CROSSES, NECKLACES, and HAIR PINS.
New PLAITS, ROLLS, CHIGNONS, and HAIR of all descriptions.
CORSETS, DRESS IMPROVERS, and UNDERCLOTHING.
VELVET SMOKING CAPS, WOOL WORK in Slipper and Cushion Patterns.
TURQUOISE RUFFLES, MUSLIN EMBROIDERY.
Gentlemen's FELT and PITH HATS.
COTTON, THREAD, and SILK SOCKS.
China and India UNDER-VESTS, in Gauze, Merino, and Silk.
The Wilton SCARF and Club House TIE.
Parisian BOWS and COLLARS.
Military, Regatta, and Oxford SHIRTS.
LACE and MUSLIN CURTAINS.
Table LINENS and SHEETINGS.
33, *QUEEN'S ROAD,*
HONGKONG.
457 Hongkong, 24th March, 1874.

NOTICE.

HONGKONG ICE COMPANY.

THE Undersigned beg to intimate that in consequence of an unforeseen defect in their Machinery, they have been prevented from supplying ICE as expected; and, as some time must elapse before this defect can be put right, due notice will be given in future advertisements.
KYLE & BAIN,
Proprietors.
1m 717 Hongkong, 28th May, 1874.

ESTABLISHED IN 1820.
C. LAZARUS AND CO.,
Incorporated with Shearwood and Co.,
BILLIARD TABLE MANUFACTURERS, AND
GENERAL FURNISHING CONTRACTORS,
BY APPOINTMENT TO
HIS EXCELLENCY THE VICEROY, & H.R.H. THE DUKE OF EDINBURGH,
55, 59, 60, & 61, *Bentinck Street,*
CALCUTTA.
BILLIARD TABLES.
C. LAZARUS & Co.'s Billiard Tables are now the only ones appreciated in India, as a long and steady experience extending over 50 years has proved them to be the best and most suitable for the climate. C. L. & Co. have received a large number of very flattering testimonials from all parts of India, China, Burmah, Ceylon, Manila, Java, Straits, and Persia, testifying to the superior make and quality of their Billiard Tables, and while thanking their Friends and Patrons in China for the liberal support so long extended to their firm, would, in soliciting further patronage, beg to mention the following facts which have conduced to the success their efforts have hitherto met with. Every table is made of *solid wood, well seasoned and not veneered.* The Cushions are constructed on an entirely new principle, introduced by C. L. and Co., and unlike that adopted by English makers, and are much more durable and lively than English-made cushions. No table leaves C. L. and Co.'s premises until it has been standing ready finished for over 12 months, in order to ensure perfectly seasoned material. Every article of furniture, also, that leaves C. LAZARUS and Co.'s Establishment, is guaranteed of Solid and Seasoned Wood.
C. L. & Co. have always ready a large stock of new Cushions on their peculiar principle, and which can be supplied for any table, the accurate length and breadth of the slate bed only being required.
C. L. and Co. have always in hand a large stock of Billiard, Pool and Pyramid Balls, Cues, Tips, Chalks, Cloth, and every requisite for the Billiard Table.
Old Cushions renewed on C. LAZARUS & Co.'s peculiar principle, thereby making an old table as good as new.
BILLIARD LAMPS.
Six and Eight Light Lamps for Oil, or Kerosine, the latter with burners on the duplex principle, giving a light equal to twelve ordinary lamps. Eighteen-light ring burner Gas Pendants, with rod to suspend over table.
C. LAZARUS AND Co. have been appointed Sole Agents in India and the East for
THE NEW PATENT
ELECTRIC BILLIARD MARKER,
by means of which the score can be marked from the cushion of the table.
Price Lists, Catalogues, and all information may be obtained from
Messrs. LANE, CRAWFORD & CO., who have consented to act as C. LAZARUS and Co.'s Agents in Hongkong, Shanghai, and Japan; and by whom all orders will be received and forwarded to Calcutta by the earliest opportunity. [766

Intimations.

NOTICE.

THE CHINA FIRE INSURANCE COMPANY, LIMITED.
THE Transfer Books of the Company will be CLOSED from the 16th instant to the 30th instant, both days inclusive.
By order,
JAS. B. COUGHTRIE,
Secretary.
1m 858 Hongkong, 1st June, 1874.

VICTORIA FIRE INSURANCE COMPANY OF HONGKONG, LIMITED.
NOTICE.
THE Transfer Books of this Company will be CLOSED from the 16th to the 30th instant, both days inclusive.
By order,
AUGUSTINE HEARD & Co.,
Secretaries.
29d 869 Hongkong, 2nd June, 1874.

INDO-CHINESE SUGAR COMPANY, LIMITED.
NOTICE TO SHAREHOLDERS.
THE Fourth Ordinary Yearly MEETING of Shareholders in this Company will be held at the Company's Offices, Bank Buildings, Queen's Road, Victoria, on MONDAY, June 15th, at 3 o'clock in the afternoon, for the purpose of receiving the Report of the Board of Directors, and for the election of Directors and Auditors for the ensuing year.
The Transfer Books will remain CLOSED from the 2nd to the 16th inst., both days inclusive.
By order,
A. NOEL BLAKEMAN,
Secretary.
14d 872 Hongkong, 2nd June, 1874.

FOR SALE.

TWO BILLIARD TABLES, by THURSTON & Co., Cushions and Cloths nearly new, complete with Balls, Cues, Gas Lamps, and Sundry Fittings. Apply to
LANE, CRAWFORD & Co.
21d 868 Hongkong, 3rd June 1874.

VICTORIA RECREATION CLUB.
FROM and after this date, and until further notice, all receipts for Subscriptions on account of the Club will be signed by Mr. E. L. WOODIN, Acting Honorary Treasurer.
By order of the Committee,
J. S. KNOWLES,
Secretary.
14d 865 Hongkong, 1st June, 1874.

TO LET.
With Possession on the 1st of March.
THE Business PREMISES and Dwelling HOUSE on Queen's Road, at present in the occupation of Messrs. LAMMERT, ATKINSON & Co. Apply to
ROBT. S. WALKER & Co.
tf 41 Hongkong, 6th January, 1874.

TO LET.
ONE GRANITE GODOWN at Wanchai. Apply to
S. E. BURROWS & SONS.
tf 545 Hongkong, 10th April, 1874.

TO LET,
(With immediate possession.)
THE HOUSE No. 12, Arbuthnot Road, known as the "BAY VIEW," and HOUSE No. 20, Wyndham Street. Gas and Water laid on. Apply to
J. A. DE CARVALHO.
1m 859 Hongkong, 1st June, 1874.

ROSE & Co. having LEASED the NEW BUILDINGS next the HONGKONG HOTEL, their present Premises, corner of Wellington and Pottinger Streets, will be TO LET from 1st July next. For Terms, apply to
ROSE & Co.
tf 820 Hongkong, 26th May, 1874.

TO LET,
With Possession on 1st May.
THE OFFICE now occupied by the HONGKONG AND CHINA BAKERY Co.
Apply to the
HONGKONG DISPENSARY.
tf 526 Hongkong, 6th April, 1874.

TO LET,
From 1st June next.
OFFICES in Hunt's Building, Pedder's Wharf. Apply to
LAMMERT, ATKINSON & Co.
tf 782 Hongkong, 19th May, 1874.

TO LET.
With possession on the 1st July.
BOULDER LODGE, at present in the occupation of C. S. SHERWOOD, Esq.
Apply to
G. FALCONER.
tf 833 Hongkong, 29th May, 1874.

TO BE LET.
THE PREMISES Nos. 50 and 50A, Queen's Road Central, just completed, upon the site formerly occupied by the COMMERCIAL BANK, at the corner of Pottinger Street, on Inland Lot No. 45.
These BUILDINGS are suitable for Stores below, with OFFICES or DWELLINGS

"THE CHRONICLE & DIRECTORY" FOR 1874.

NOW READY.

THIS Work, now in the TWELFTH year of its existence, is ready for delivery.

It has been compiled and printed at the *Daily Press* Office, as usual, from the best and most authentic sources, and no pains have been spared to make the work complete in all respects.

In addition to the usual varied and voluminous information, the value of the "CHRONICLE AND DIRECTORY FOR 1874," has been further augmented by a

CHROMO-LITHOGRAPH OF A PLAN OF THE CITY OF CANTON, THE FOREIGN SETTLEMENTS OF SHANGHAI, A Chromo-Lithograph Plate of the NEW CODE OF SIGNALS IN USE AT THE PEAK; also of THE VARIOUS HOUSE FLAG (*Designed expressly for this Work*) MAPS OF HONGKONG, JAPAN, and of the THE COAST OF CHINA ALSO, THE NEW CODE OF CIVIL PROCEDURE—HONGKONG;

besides other local information and statistics corrected to date of publication, tending to make this work in every way suitable for Public, Mercantile, and General Offices.

The Directory is published in Two Forms, Complete at $5; or with the Lists of Residents, Port Directories, Maps, &c., at $3.

Orders for Copies may be sent to the *Daily Press* Office, or to the following Agents:—

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Foochow.....	" HEDGE & Co.
Ningpo.....	" KELLY & Co., Shanghai.
Shanghai.....	" HALL & HOLTZ.
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Hankow and River Ports.	" HALL & HOLTZ and KELLY & Co., Shanghai.
Chefoo and Newchwang.	" HALL & HOLTZ and KELLY & Co., Shanghai.
Tientsin and Peking.....	" HALL & HOLTZ and KELLY & Co., Shanghai.
Nagasaki.....	THE C. & J. TRADING CO.
Hiogo, Osaka...	THE C. & J. TRADING CO.
Yokohama.....	Messrs. LANE, CRAWFORD & Co.
"	Mr. C. D. MOSS, *Japan Gazette* Office.
Manila.....	Messrs. J. DE LOTZAGA & Co.
Singapore.....	*Straits Times* Office.
London.....	Mr. F. ALGAR, Clement's Lane.
"	" GEO. STREET, 30, Cornhill.
"	Messrs. BATES, HENDY & Co.
San Francisco,	Mr. L. P. FISHER, 21, Merchants' Exchange.
New York.....	Messrs. S. M. PETTINGILL & Co 37, Park Row

The Daily Press.

HONGKONG, JUNE 4TH, 1874.

IT is almost impossible to repress a smile in reading through the reasons which according to the Northern papers have influenced the Chinese Authorities at Peking to refuse to take any steps for removing the obstruction at the Woosung Bar. It is difficult to believe that after the number of years intercourse which we have had with China, such childish reasons could possibly be offered to the foreign Representatives as a ground for refusing action in so simple a matter. The bar, it is urged, offers an obstruction only to the largest vessels, and this could be easily obviated by transhipment; if the present obstruction were removed, it would be of no advantage as other obstructions exist higher up the river; the removal of the bar would cause sea sand to enter the river, and finally the bar was placed where it is by Heaven as a protection—it formerly had a fort on it, and ought to have one again. Such are the reasons gravely advanced why foreign vessels should be detained at the entrance to the most important port in China. It is impossible to read this jumble of obstinacy, obstructiveness and cool impudence without almost despairing of ever seeing anything worthy the name of progress in China. The Woosung bar, indeed, seems likely to be emblematical of the whole of our relations with this country—needless obstruction supported by childish argument. The idea that foreign trade is to be shackled with the expense of transhipment in order to preserve intact a bar which has been placed by Providence at the entrance of the Wangpo River is too absurd for a moment's discussion, and the objections as to sea-sand and the desirability of erecting forts are equally puerile, while the latter has an amusing little spice of impudence about it, as being a delicate hint as to China's again using force against foreign nations. As to the only statement of a practical nature, namely, that it would be useless to remove the bar because other obstructions exist higher up the River, it has the slight disadvantage of being first untrue, and secondly of no validity even if it were true. It is perfectly well known the Woosung Bar is the one great obstruction to vessels making their way to Shanghai; and if there were minor obstructions further up the River there would be no difficulty in removing them also. The whole of the memorial from the Viceroy on the subject is in fact of the most puerile and retrogressive character, and shows that the Chinese have as little appreciation of the benefits of foreign trade now as ever. The final ground that the Woosung Bar is not mentioned in the Treaty is apiece with the others, as it is ridiculous to claim that nothing is to be settled by the Chinese Authorities upon a reasonable basis that is not specifically mentioned in the Treaty.

What, however, is mentioned in the Treaty is that very handsome tonnage dues are leviable upon foreign shipping, and it is always understood in civilized states that such dues should be spent in the lighting of the approaches to harbours, the preservation of rivers, and the like objects. That the Woosung Bar was not specifically mentioned simply results from the fact that it was not at the time the treaty was signed by any means so formidable an obstruction as it is at present, and consequently there did not appear to be a likelihood of its being necessary to dredge it. It is true that the tonnage of vessels proceeding up to Shanghai has of late increased to a noticeable extent, but assuredly the Chinese, who are such large gainers by the fact not only directly in the form of tonnage dues and duties on the cargo, but indirectly in the great trade which they induce and which has been of the highest advantage to the producers of Tea and Silk and the consumers of foreign goods in China, cannot reasonably urge this as a ground for inaction.

If, however, the Peking Authorities refuse to do anything in the matter, they surely cannot oppose the measure, if it be carried out at the expense of the foreign Municipality of Shanghai, as was some time ago proposed. But it would seem from the last grounds that are urged that they would not be indisposed to go even as far as this, and it remains to be seen whether the foreign Ministers will be contented to allow so obstinate and useless a piece of obstructiveness. If Chinese ideas are to be followed out in matters of this kind, we shall have to return to junks, and must give up before long every improvement that has been introduced into the country. The fact seems always to be overlooked by the Mandarins that China receives great benefit from foreign trade. Even with the handsome Revenue sent by means of the Foreign Inspectorate of Customs to Peking every year staring them in the face, they appear always to look upon foreign trade as a drawback, and are either utterly unable to see the advantages which accrue from it to China, or too arrogant to acknowledge them. Such views, when they are merely theoretical, are absurd enough; but when they stand in the way of a simple and much needed improvement, they assume so irritating and annoying an aspect that it seems impossible to believe foreign nations will be willing to put up with them.

The steamship *Mongol*, from Australia, is expected this day.

The stock of Malwa Opium in Bombay, on the 1st instant, was 1,200 chests.

The steamship *Yangtsze* left Shanghai for Hongkong yesterday, the 3rd instant.

Imports of Opium at Foochow to the 28th ulto., have been 2,436½ chests, Patna 1,208, Benares 150, and Persian 61 chests.

Stocks of Opium in Shanghai on the 24th May, are reported as follow:—Malwa 2,008½ chests; Patna 1,507; Benares 291; and Persian 28 chests.

About 1,800 chests of Malwa Opium were shipped from Bombay; by the mail steamer, which left on the 1st; to this port 1,200 chests, and Shanghai 600 chests.

Shanghai wire advices inform us of the following Tea steamers, as having passed Woosung:—*Agamemnon*, 30th May; *Glenartney*, 31st; *Glenfalloch* and *Hongkong*, 2nd June.

A little more energy on the part of the Police in the matter of street cries would be acceptable. The hawkers are again getting very vociferous notwithstanding the provisions of the Ordinance, and unless checked will, before long, become as intolerable as ever.

Total settlements of new season's Teas at Hankow to the 25th May, 1874, have been as follow:—7,326 chests, of 11 different chops, estimated at 695,970 lbs.; 83,705 half-chests, of 109 chops, estimated at 5,022,300 lbs.; 8,616 boxes, of 11 chops, estimated at 172,320 lbs.

The *Daily News* publishes the following telegram relating to the London Silk Market, bearing date May 28th:—"The European silk crop promises to be much over last year. Market nominal. Konfoongsing's best 3rds 20/. Chin Jans 17/5. Best Red Peaccoks 161.4½ to 5.13/."

Seven prisoners named Chun-chee-cheong, Choi-a-tung, Chung-a-piu, Wong-a-kwai, Lee-a-kee, Tang-a-sin, and Yeung-a-sow, were yesterday afternoon marched down to the public whipping post, and received 25 lashes each. The first, second, third, fifth, and sixth received their last instalments, and the fourth and seventh received their second. The usual number of spectators were present.

The well-known periodical *Land and Water* says:—A puzzle for horticulturists has been forwarded by the French Bishop of Canton to the Jardin d'Acclimatation in Paris, in the shape of a plant which is a conspicuous specimen of the wonderful art possessed by the Chinese of leading nature astray. Not content with improving on the human foot, and producing pollard oaks, apparently of hoary antiquity, in China bowls, they have succeeded in growing a plant which changes colour three times a day.

Latest Indian telegraphic quotations are as follow:—

BOMBAY, 1st June, 1874.

OPIUM.—Market quiet; Malwa, cash price, Rs. 1,340 per chest; Do., time price, Rs. 1,370 per chest. The Cotton Market was dull and heavy, price of Oomrawutee Cotton Rs. 189 per candy.

EXCHANGE.—On China, 30 days' sight, Rs. 226 per $100. On London, 6 months' sight, 1/10¾ per Rupee. Bar Silver, 106¼. Sycee Silver, 106¾. Gold Bars, 16¾. Money is easy.

CALCUTTA, 1st June, 1874.

OPIUM.—Market quiet, but steady; Patna, cash price, Rs. 1,250 per chest; Patna, average next sale, Rs. 1,252 per chest; no quotation for Benares. A fair demand prevailed in the Cotton Market, price Rs. 15 per maund. Exchange on China, 30 days' sight, Rs. 227 per $100. On London, 6 months' sight, 1/10¾ per Rupee. Bar Silver, 106¾. Sycee, 106.

LATE TELEGRAMS.

REUTER'S TELEGRAMS.

SUPPLIED TO THE "DAILY PRESS."

LONDON, 1st June, 1874.

M. Henri Rochefort has arrived at New York. He declined a reception, and has published a letter justifying the burnings, executions, and acts of the Commune. He describes his sufferings in exile, and denounces Marshal MacMahon.

Hongkong, 3rd June, 1874.

POLICE INTELLIGENCE.

3rd June.

BEFORE F. W. MITCHELL, Esq.

THEFT.

Kew-a-kow, a turncock at No. 1 Tank, charged Chun-a-lock, and another not in custody, with stealing a pair of trowsers he left hung up at 7 a.m. on the 3rd instant to dry, whilst he was out at his work.

Complainant said he left a small boy in custody of the house, and shortly after he met the defendant in the custody of a constable accompanied with a horse coolie, who was his friend, and who told him that the defendant had stolen his trowsers, and handed them to a boy who had run away with them.

Cheung-sam-hung deposed to seeing the robbery from the stable close by, and to handing the defendant over to the police on catching him.

P.C. No. 154, deposed to the arrest of the defendant, and to recognising him as one who was continually loitering about the tank on Caine Road, watching opportunities to rob. The defendant was also recognised as having been a boarder in the Victoria Goal by compulsion. He was again sent to one month's imprisonment, and to be flogged twice, ten strokes each time.

MUTINY ON THE HIGH SEAS.

The case in which a seaman named P. Beltram was charged with mutiny, with five others not in the Colony, on board the British ship *Satsuma* on the high seas, whilst on her passage from Cardiff to the Cape of Good Hope, came on again, and was further remanded for a week on the application of Inspector Grimes.

ALLEGED ASSAULT.

Wa-a-young, a coolie, charged a man named Wong-a-fai, head coolie in the military department, with assaulting him by kicking him on the chest at the Praya East, at 7 p.m. on the 2nd instant.

Complainant said that himself and defendant were fined $1 each on Monday for fighting.

Defendant said he was walking along the Praya, when the complainant purposely came rushing against him, and then preferred this charge.

The complainant and defendant were both ordered to find security in $20 each, to keep the peace for two months.

FIGHTING AND CREATING A DISTURBANCE.

Two servant boys named Tai-a-leen, and Wong-a-chan, employed by women in Wyndham-street, were charged by Sikh constable No. 553, with fighting in Wilmer-street, and creating a disturbance, causing about 200 Chinese to accumulate and block the street.

It appeared that the fight originated about a bangle in the possession of the first defendant. His Worship deeming that perhaps the bangle was stolen property, and the dispute to be who should get the lion's share, instructed the police to make enquiries. In the meantime, the defendants were fined $2 each for fighting and causing the obstruction.

BOARDING STEAMERS.

Two boatmen named Wong-a-you, and Chau-a-pin, were charged by P.C. No. 21, with boarding the steamship *China* before the health officer had been on board, and were fined $2 each.

DISHONEST CARGO BOATMEN.

Chun-a-sat, accountant of the Yin-tai-hong Praya West, charged Wong-a-sa master of No. 121 cargo boat, with stealing from him ninety-nine basins, and twelve plates.

Complainant said he engaged the defendant to carry 182 baskets of crockeryware. The defendant delivered the correct number of baskets, but from information received the defendant extracted the basins and plates produced from the baskets, which he recognised as his property.

Chun-a-foon, said he was employed by the defendant as boatman. He had been with him half a month and left because the defendant would not give him some money, he therefore gave information in this case. He was on board when the 182 baskets of crockeryware were brought on board, and he saw the defendant extract three basins from one, two from another and so on, and then place them in the after hold. After the defendant delivered the 182 baskets and seeing that he did not deliver the others, he went and gave information to the police, who found the things concealed.

Defendant denied the charge, and said he bought the basins a long time ago.

Inspector Stroud said that the defendant admitted on board that a man in complainant's boats gave him permission to take them.

During cross-questions put to the complainant, the defendant evidently forgot what he had said before, as when called on to give his defence said his brother was employed on board the passage boat from which he took delivery of the 182 baskets, and invariably brought him down twenty, thirty, or forty basins, which he had accumulated. He intended sending them up to Canton. The informant was a lazy fellow, and quarrelled with him for engaging himself under the circumstances for wages, as he did not see the force of giving his money away for nothing.

The case was then remanded to Monday.

DETAINING TIN.

The case in which Messrs. J. G. Harney and H. F. Stuart, charged one Chun-tuk-ning, the owner of several junks, with fraudulently detaining six blocks of tin, the property of the Yangtsze Insurance Co., recovered by complainants from the wreck of the *Sun-foo*, came on again.

Mr. Wotton appeared for the prosecution, and Mr. Holmes for the defendant.

Mr. Holmes applied for a remand, as his client who was out on bail, had been taken suddenly ill, and had become an inmate of the Tung-wha Hospital. He produced a certificate from Dr. Wharry, which showed that the defendant could not attend for at least a fortnight.

Mr. Wotton not objecting on the part of the prosecution, the case was remanded till Thursday, the 11th instant, at noon.

BEFORE THE HON. C. MAY.

MANSLAUGHTER.

The case in which Low-a-chune, a hawker of fruit, and another not in custody, was charged with the manslaughter of a coal coolie, named Ng-a-cheong, at Wanchi of the 27th ultimo, came on again, and the evidence being completed, the defendant was committed for trial in the usual way.

THE TAILORS' GUILD CASE.

The case in which three tailors named Kwong-a-ping, Tong-a-put, and Chun-a-tuk were charged with assaulting Pang-a-yow, and one of his employees, Wong-a-tai, and throwing another out of a window, came on again.

Mr. Wotton appeared to defend them, when the magistrate and all concerned repaired to the Government Civil Hospital to take the evidence of the injured man, after which the case was further remanded.

The rest of the cases were numerous, but trivial.

INQUEST.

An inquest was held yesterday at the Magistracy at 4 p.m., on the body of Mr. Herbert T. Hare, who died at the Victoria Gaol Hospital that morning, before M. S. Tonnochy, Esq., and a jury consisting of Messrs. W. G. Von Stockhausen, J. McNulty, and Paul Jorden.

Mr. Tonnochy, after swearing in the jury, informed them that the deceased was a gentleman formerly employed in the Maritime Customs at Shanghai, as Civil Engineer, and came down here about three weeks ago, and was engaged in the Surveyor General's department. He went to stay at the Hongkong Hotel, when, on the 19th ult., a pistol shot was heard from the room of the deceased, and a gun shot was found in the side of the deceased, and he was attended to by Dr. Young. It was afterwards found necessary to remove the gentleman to the Civil Hospital, when he was found to be in such a state of mind that to take proper care of him, he was sent to the Gaol Hospital, when he remained till that morning at 8 o'clock when he died. The inquest was then adjourned to 4 p.m. this day.

A COLONIAL BAND.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE "DAILY PRESS."

Sir,—Will you allow me to suggest the desirability of some steps being taken to establish a Colonial Band. It would certainly be a source of much amusement to the community, and the present band (which is all we get in return for the military contribution) costs $20,000 per annum, and is not always available when required. It would probably not be difficult to find some of the European Police, who could take some wind instrument, and the remaining performers could be engaged at no very great expense, and would be able to play "God Save the Queen" on public occasions, such as receptions, on the Queen's birthday, &c., &c.

Yours faithfully,

HARMONY.

Hongkong, June 1st, 1874.

FOOCHOW.

(*Herald, May 28th.*)

The new season's Congous are coming down rather slowly. The teas are not favorably spoken of as regards quality, but the quantity arrived is not sufficient to form any sound criterion of the crop.

We are informed that an outrage was perpetrated last Saturday evening by some of the "Lockin" men in the street behind the premises of Messrs. Ruttonjee & Co.; the victim being a coolie of that firm, who was sent with six hundred dollars' worth of notes, to change for cash. The statement of this man is, we are told, that the semi official people examined (as is their wont) his pockets, and discovering the notes at once confiscated them—upon which he begged them to go back to the Hong (close by) for explanation, but was then assailed from behind and severely wounded, receiving four gashes in the head and one in the neck. Dr. Beaumont was sent for, and, when the flow of blood had been stopped, the man was taken to the hospital. We hear that the affair is being energetically taken up by H. M. Consul.

A number of Chinese gunboats are under orders for Formosa, and ready to go to sea at any moment. The Viceroy has invited tenders for a large supply of gunpowder.

The Formosa tea market has been opened. Prices are reported to be in excess of last season's rates.

A lady remarked to a popular divine that his sermons were a little too long. "Don't you think so?" said she "Just a little?" "Ah, dear madam," replied the divine, "I am afraid you don't like the sincere milk of the word." "Yes I do," said she, "but you know the fashion now-a-days is condensed milk."

NINGPO.

(*Courier.*)

It is not a little strange that while the times are hard, and business is slack, the public spirit of our residents should rise higher than in the most prosperous days of yore. There are three projects being carried on simultaneously at the present time, which, when completed, will reduce the discomforts of a residence in Ningpo by several degrees.

The first of these is the *new bund*. This much needed improvement was commenced a year ago by Messrs. Russell & Co., in front of their premises, and is extending slowly but hopefully in front of the other houses, towards the residence of the British Consul, where it will unite with the substantial promenade that adorns the river front of that palatial residence; and then either by continuing along the water's edge, or by a detour to the rear (not yet determined, I believe), connect with the Race Course below the Cemetery. The completion of this thoroughfare will give a pleasant and unimpeded promenade from the steamer landing to a point on the Upper Reach of the river, near the residence of the American Consul. The construction of the bund will be a kind of compensation to the public for the injury done them in the closing up of Dew's Canal. The second in importance of our public works is the draining and levelling of the main street of the Settlement, from the Bridge of Boats to the residence of the British Consul. The ditch under this street was filled with the accumulated filth of former generations, and as there was no outlet, except that afforded by the porous earth, the stench in time became rank, and "smelled to heaven." The removing of this disease-breeding mass, and the construction of a substantial brick sewer, which has "an exit and an entrance," and also the relaying of the flag-stones, which were formerly distributed without regard to beauty or comfort, will enable our residents to walk the main street without the danger of becoming round shouldered, which heretofore beset them, from the constant tendency of looking to their feet. The expense of the bund is borne by the property owners on the river front, and that for repairing the street is met by a tax levied on the Foreign and Chinese residents of the Settlement. The third, and perhaps the most important in its consequences, of our public improvements, is a series of telegraphic wires, which the Chinese Authorities have ordered to be put up in the city as a measure of safety against fire. The construction and subsequent management of this new line of telegraph is put into the hands of one of our residents, who is well known for his successful experiments in electricity, which he now puts to a good and substantial use. To demonstrate the feasibility of the undertaking, and to show that this invisible agent could pass to and fro without any injury to the *fung-shuy*, the gentleman in charge of the project had first erected in the Foreign Settlement a short line, and worked it for several days, so that officers and people could see that it was safe, simple, and efficient. The laying of these wires through the city will add greatly to the efficiency of that partof the Fire Department, under the management of the Foreign Military officers. These gentlemen, with their well drilled military and fire brigade, and foreign engine, have already won golden opinions from the Chinese merchants and others, for their success on many occasions in arresting the progress of the devouring element. The Governor is expected here in a few days, on a tour of inspection, and if after seeing the utility and simplicity of this line of telegraph, he should order one to be erected between the provincial capital and the chief seaport, it would only be anticipating by a few years what the march of events will assuredly bring about.

The *Daily News* has the following:—We are daily expecting the arrival of the Futai, who is on a grand tour of inspection, and who has already reached Chusan, whence he comes in the *Fukpo*, escorted by a frigate and various gunboats—an interesting foretaste of the progress China is (say what people may) making, and a final answer to those who declare that the Chinese Government will not adopt Foreign appliances when their convenience and utility is demonstrated. They refused to have a foreign-controlled fleet, but they are ready enough to have and use one of their own.

We signalised the Queen's Birthday by a display of bunting which did credit to the solitary vessel that supplied it; by a cricket match, and by a big dinner at the Consulate—which was, of course, as successful as have been all the entertainments of the popular officer to whom the interests of Great Britain here, are entrusted.

To-morrow, we have a public meeting to report progress in the drainage operations, and to take over the completed portion of the Bund. So you see that, though it is warm, we have still vitality.

26th May.

SHANGHAI.

The old difficulty with reference to the fee for the Registration of British subjects has again arisen. Several gentlemen who have neglected to register have been fined $10 at the Supreme Court.

We take the following from the *N. C. Daily News*:—

It is said that H. M. Minister has expressed himself in favour of the liability of the Chinese to fully indemnify foreigners for all loss and damage occurring through the riots on the French Concession; and that claims, of a direct and indirect nature, to the extent of about Tls. 10,000, have been sent in by British subjects. This, however, does not cover the whole of the British interests involved.

We hear that the three Swiss gentlemen who were denied the recognition hitherto extended to them by the Consul-General for France, in consequence of their signing the recent memorial against M. Godeaux's action in the matter of the Riot, have been taken under German protection.

It is said that Herr Annecke, formerly German Consul here, and at present Chargé d'Affaires at Peking, will change places with Herr Von Brandt, the latter becoming Minister Resident at Peking, and Herr Annecke assuming the same position at Yeddo.

We learn that Shen Pao-chen, a red button mandarin, formerly Chinese head of the Foochow Arsenal, and at one time Futai of Kiangsi, has been ordered, by Imperial Decree, to proceed to Taiwan, as Special Commissioner for the Chinese Government. This would show that the authorities at Peking are becoming alive to the importance of looking after their interests in Formosa.

While coming to the Hongkew Wharf the *Surpadon* struck the wharf with her sharp iron stem and occasioned considerable damage. She was being brought up on the ebb tide, in charge of her pilot, and as she took rather a large sweep, the ebb probably caught her head so that she came prematurely end on to the wharf, instead of gently dropping alongside parallel with it. The consequence was that she went through and sunk a cargo-boat which happened to be lying alongside with 20 bales of piece goods, and made a gap in the wharf of about 12 feet laterally by four in depth, besides straining timbers and iron ties over a much larger area. The cargo-boat fortunately lessened the force of the collision with the wharf. The piece goods have been recovered, though of course rather the worse for their novel experience in hydraulics.

Some excitement was created, owing to the news from Hankow by the *Peking* that the *Agamemnon*, with the first cargo of new teas, had got aground in the river. It appears that the *Agamemnon*, after starting from her moorings, about 3 a.m. on the 26th inst., was rounding to head down River, when she caught the mud on the Woosung side, and remained fast. The *Tuscan* and *Fire Queen* added their power to her own in efforts to pull her off, but without avail, and the further assistance of the *Shanghai* proved equally ineffectual. By the *Nankin*, we hear that these steamers were still persevering in the task, and it was hoped that the discharge of a portion of the cargo would lead to their efforts being shortly successful. At the time the *Nankin* left, the *Agamemnon* must have been aground about 24 hours, and in all probability no long period would elapse before she got off. This it would appear proved to be the fact as an Express was issued on the 28th, saying that letters would be received up to 6 p.m., and sent to Woosung on the chance of catching the *Agamemnon*. It was presumed, therefore, that the steamer was expected to pass out that night or on the morning of the 29th, with the first of the new season's teas from Hankow.

The *Courier* has the following:—

We observe that what till about three years ago was H. M.'s Gaol in Peking Road, is in process of demolition, its site, with the vacant ground in the rear, formerly used, when so required, as an execution ground, having been obtained from H. M. Government by Mr. F. W. Mitchell, Postmaster-General at Hongkong, for the erection of a Post Office. The ground is sufficiently large to afford room for the highly commodious offices and a comfortable residence, while the situation, though not quite so central to the present business arrangements of the Settlement, will no doubt, in view of the tendency of things in the direction of Hongkew, become, ere long, more satisfactory in that respect. And to the large proportion of those connected with shipping who frequent the British Consulate the new office will be a special convenience. Besides, if we are to judge of the manner in which the work is to be carried out by the improvements effected within the past few years in the adjoining Consular Compound, the buildings that will take the place of the hideous structure now being removed will be, aesthetically, a vast improvement to the neighbourhood. Another idea suggests itself: that with the Royal Asiatic Society Lecture Room, Museum, and Library, and the Shanghai Public Library beyond the boundary wall, and Post Office on this side of it, the tendency of men of letters to congregate together is well illustrated.

KIUKIANG.

(*N. C. Daily News.*)

The Tea market opened on the 18th, at prices considerably in advance of last season. Reports from the country are in favour of a large crop this year.

Tea firing is being carried on extensively on the concession and suburbs, from which we infer that large quantities of Kiukiang packed Tea will be exported this year. The work of tea picking and firing is chiefly done by women, who wend their way into town every day by hundreds from the neighbouring villages. Many scores of them "hobble" in to their work from a distance of several miles; and often, when we think it time to return from our evening ride, we meet files of these small-footed creatures who have yet to walk far to reach their homes. From 26 to 30 *cash* is about all they make a day, at this work.

Theatricals are going on in different parts of the town, on the occasion of the Emperor's birthday festivities. Our Taotai, who is in favor of reform, is averse to these open-air theatres and the crowds they collect, and prohibited their performing this spring; but, the Chen-tai, *Ching Wen-ping*, who lately arrived, being anxious to make himself popular by amusing the people, has hired players in opposition to the Intendant's wish, and they are now performing in various localities. The former Acting Chen-tai, *Wang Yung-sheng*, had gone through the Gordon Campaign, but he does not appear to have courted the acquaintance of foreigners during his stay here. He has returned to Kanchow in the south of the province.

The transit traffic in produce has made no further advance since this time last year. It is reported that a foreign firm wished to send some seaweed inland under Transit Pass, but no boat could be found willing to take it, as they all feared detention at the Barrier, if freighted with cargo that pays duty by weight. It is a pity, however, that foreigners should be debarred from this traffic on such grounds, as it is not likely the Barrier would stop more than one boat, which might be bought or built for the occasion.

Rumours are current that one or two firms are about to establish at this port. We hope it may be true. It is difficult to understand why foreigners should be almost wholly deprived of sharing in the growing import trade of Kiukiang, as they have the advantage of direct trade, and of being able to develop the Transit traffic which a native will not venture to do. Unless a dealer is certain that a barrier on a new route will honour his Transit pass, he will not risk his goods; and wisely too, for in the event of detention he has no appeal, but to the authorities whose interest it is to suppress the transit trade. Kiukiang has been much neglected, but there is still a good field for enterprising firms with intelligent agents. It seems strange that this port, whose trade is worth 11,000,000 taels a year, cannot afford business enough for as many firms as Tamsui, whose trade is not much over Tls. 1,500,000 a year.

A new house is being built by one of the Missionary Societies on the Concession. There are no vacant houses in the Settlement. The river is much higher than at the same time last year, but lower than in 1872 by about seven feet.

22nd May.

CHEFOO.

(*N. C. Daily News.*)

On the 20th instant, Eli T. Sheppard, Esq., U.S. Consul, returned from Tientsin, in accordance with a previous arrangement, to be present with the Taotai of Chefoo during the trial of the ringleaders of the Chimi rioters, twenty-eight of whom are reported as now here awaiting the finding of the Court.

The preliminaries of the trial, including the manner and place of conducting it, were all agreed upon at an interview for that purpose between the Taotai and Mr. Sheppard on Friday last.

The trial begins at 2 o'clock this p.m., and is to continue from day to day until it is ended. The prisoners are to be upon their trial separately. Several of them will be tried upon a number of charges.

It is not believed, of course, that all the most culpable of those engaged in the Chimi disturbance are arrested, nor is it known whether all of those who are upon trial can be convicted. No effort whatever has been made by the officials at Chimi to point out or to discover who the guilty parties really are, but on the contrary every official from first to last has persistently and doggedly thrown every obstacle possible in Mr. Sheppard's way, in his determined and resistless efforts to have the honor of his country vindicated.

Considering the unwillingness of the Chinese officials and the obstacles which they have been able to interpose, together with the inherent difficulties of the case, it is little less than a miracle that the Consul has been able to accomplish so much as he has already done. The action of the Consul, so far, gives the most satisfactory evidence that he is the right man for the place, and augurs well for the future.

May 25th, 1874.

TIENTSIN.

In the *Peking Gazette* of 16th May, we read the following Edict, of which, as it has interest for the foreign world, I have made a translation:—

"In accordance with a Memorial, which had been presented to Us by the Office of Foreign Affairs stating that the Envoy of Russia had humbly requested for an audience of Us, in order that he might present his credentials, we now command that he be permitted to have an audience. Respect this!"

The day on which the audience in question will take place would be, after the above announcement, arranged between M. Butzow, H.I.R. Majesty's Minister, and the Tsungli Yamen Chiefs; and we shall no doubt in due course see mention made in the *Peking Gazette* of the audience itself having taken place.

The Japanese expedition to Formosa is exciting much interest; and I hear that an Imperial Commissioner is being sent to Taiwan, to watch over and report on events.

May 23rd, 1874.—*N. C. Daily News.*

PEKING.

The *Peking Gazette* of May 16th, contains a Decree according an Audience to the newly arrived Russian Minister (M. de Bützow), which it is understood will shortly take place. We have not yet a translation of the Edict; but if, as our information would imply, special mention is made of the circumstance, this marks a step in advance. The general audience last year was mentioned in terms that might have pointed to Liuchiuan envoys or to anybody else.—*N. C. Daily News.*

THE NEW JAPANESE MINISTER TO PEKING.

The *N. C. Daily News* says:—Among the arrivals from Japan are, we observe, H.E. Yanaguiwara Sakimitsu, to be Japanese Minister at Peking, and Takaho Motoharo, his Secretary of Legation, and an Assistant Secretary. We understand that the Minister and his suite will remain in Shanghai a few days before proceeding to the capital. The *Tokio Journal* remarks that Yanaguiwara has twice before been diplomatically accredited to China. "He is a young man, a Kuge, and much in favor with the Emperor; but as for his particular fitness for the service on which he is to go, little can be said. As the troops have not gone direct to Formosa, and are not acting offensively, but the proper officers are communicating with the Chinese authorities, it is highly probable that no hostilities will actually break out between China and Japan." This refers, we presume, to the ships having touched at Amoy and met with friendly aid at that port.

"You have a very striking countenance," as the donkey said to the elephant, when he his him over the back with his trunk.

HIOGO.

The *News* of the 16th notices the capture of six out of a gang of nine burglars, who for three years have, from Hiogo as their head quarters, carried on extensive depredations in the town and country around. While being examined in the Court, one of the six managed to untie the cords that bound him, and by a sudden dash through the crowd got into the street and away. But a "hue and cry" was at once raised, and the runaway was speedily recaptured. The capture of these six was owing to one of the gang refusing to give his sanction to murder being added to their robbing exploits. The other two members of the gang are still at large.

Foxes and vagrant dogs appear to be making havoc in the hen roosts of the Model Settlement of Japan. Japanese aversion to vaccination has received a powerful blow from the fact that in a certain village all the inhabitants had refused it but three. The Spring small-pox entered that village and struck down 40 or 50 of its people while the three vaccinated escaped unscathed. In Kioto Fu, an examination is now being made of all persons under 30 years of age. The opening of the Railway is creating a profound sensation among the natives. We append the following:—*Statement of Passenger Traffic conveyed over the Kobe and Osaka Railway for six days ending May 16th, 1874.*—No. of Passengers: 1st, 251¼; 2nd, 832; 3rd, 7,628¼; Total, 8,702. Amount, Yen 3,496.77½. Parcels, Yen 38.51. Total Yen 3,535.18⅝. The line is about 20 miles long.

The *News* of the 20th inst., takes an exceedingly temperate and just view of the Chinese Riots in the French Concession, and forms an estimate of the French Consul-General's action more correct than complimentary. In a case *Reg. v. E. Byrne*, brought by Duncan Maclean, before A. A. Annesley, ex Vice-Consul, on a charge of assault, the case was dismissed, and costs divided.

NAGASAKI.

The *Express* of the 23rd inst., while approving of the system recently introduced of employing Japanese convicts on works in the Foreign Settlement urges that the servitude should have more of a penal character given to it, by the enforcement of stricter discipline. The opening of a Shinto temple in Nagasaki was celebrated on the 16th, 17th, and 18th May, in a manner very satisfactory to the native townspeople. A procession of sacred cars, with Shinto priests on one side, and Buddhists on the other; the streets decorated with curtains and umbrellas; bands of male and female children in gala dresses drawing carriages laden with rice and wine; a grand ceremony at the "Suwa temple" by priests, government officials and judges, and a discourse on Shinto doctrine, were followed by proceedings which the *Express* characterises as "indecent buffoonery." During the three days, business in the native city was almost suspended.

As to the Formosan Expedition, the *Express* has the following:—

The last vessel of the Formosa expedition, has left for her destination. On Sunday morning, Saigo, the chief of the expedition, embarked at the Ohato, and thence proceeded on board the steamer *Delta*, and received a salute, which was fired by the government battery on shore, and before noon the vessel was on her voyage to Formosa.

The same paper has the following:—

The steamer *Argus*, which left on Saturday last for the wreck of the Russian steamer *Nicolai*, returned on Tuesday morning, bringing in tow to this place the boiler of the wrecked steamer. We learn that the purchasers of the wreck have decided to bring the vessel to this place in pieces, as she lies in a position that would entail a very heavy expense were they to endeavour to float her off from the reef as she is.

H.M.'s gun-boat *Thistle*, which arrived here on Thursday last from Hiogo, relieves the gun-boat *Dwarf*, which vessel leaves early next week for Formosa. We hear that H.M.S. *Cadmus*, with Admiral Sir Charles Shadwell on board, is expected here about the 29th instant.

Kitashima Hidetomo, who lately arrived here from Tokio, left this place for Sago on Tuesday last, to commence his duties as Governor of the Saga ken, to which post he has been recently appointed by the government. Takaho Motohara, the newly appointed Secretary of the Japanese Legation at Peking, left on Monday last by the P. M. steamer *Oregonian*. Yanaguiwara Sakimitsu, who has been appointed by the government to be Japanese Minister at Peking, has arrived here *en route* by the P. M. steamer *Costa Rica* this evening.

The Nagasaki Sailing Races, postponed from the 8th, took place on the 23rd May. The Race of the Chinese and Cutter rigged Yachts from the barge *Shamrock* to the starboard of Pappenberg round the Hirase Rocks and back to the *Shamrock*, was won by Mr. Braga's *Tavinetal*, in 4h. and 39m. Mr. Brown's *Volant* being second 10 minutes later. The Open Boats' Race round Pappenberg and back to the *Shamrock*, was won by Capt. Grange's *White Squall*.

The *Rising Sun* of 22nd May, criticises with cutting sarcasm the manner in which Capt. Celso Cæsar Moreno introduced the Prospectus of the "America, Japan, and China Telegraph Company" before the Senate's Committee of Foreign relations at Washington.

THE "AVA" AND "RONA" CASE.

H. B. M.'s SUPREME COURT.

May 24th, 1874.

Before Sir EDMUND HORNBY, *Chief Judge*

THE NORTH-CHINA INSURANCE CO. v. THE U. S. N. CO.

With reference to the injunction applied for on the 21st inst., by Mr. W. V. Drummond, Counsel for plaintiffs,

His Lordship to-day read the following Judgment:—

I have looked through the text books at my command on the subject of Bills *quia timet* and of injunctions, and I cannot find that Courts of Equity have ever exercised the power of granting applications under them in cases analogous to the one before me.

I find that in all the cases in which Courts of Equity have granted either of these means of "precautionary justice," the property or fund sought to be attached has always been in the actual possession, or under the control, of the party against whom the application is made—and that the title of the claimants, either present or future, to such property or fund, has usually, if not indeed invariably, been fixed, settled, ascertained, and not in doubt. I have not found a single case to the contrary, nor has any case, precedent, or authority, been cited by the learned Counsel for the applicants; and the principle upon which the Courts of Equity have always proceeded seems to me to be directly opposed to the grant of any such application as the present.

If the parties sought to be affected by this motion were simply individuals against whom the applicant had a claim—the right to which was the subject of a pending action—it could not be pretended that a Court of Equity would entertain any such application relative to property or funds, not in their possession, or which there was only reason to believe they were about to inherit or receive. Nor do I think that any Court would entertain it, if even the individual sought to be affected by it had the property or funds in his possession—on the simple ground

IMPORTANT CRIMINAL LAW POINT.

JUDICIAL COMMITTEE OF THE PRIVY COUNCIL, APRIL 17TH.

(*Present*—Sir J. COLVILE, Sir B. PEACOCK, Sir M. SMITH, Sir R. COLLIER, and Sir L. PEEL.)

THE QUEEN *v.* MOUNT AND MORRIS.

This was a petition presented by Messrs. Freshfields and Williams on the part of the Governor of the Colony of Victoria, drawn up and signed by Mr. J. W. Stephen, the Attorney-General, for special leave to appeal. The indictment against two persons named Mount and Morris was for murder on the high seas, and on a verdict for manslaughter they were sentenced to penal servitude for 15 years, but were now at large. The facts of the case have been described by us more than once already.

Mr. J. Fitzjames Stephen, Q.C., in applying for leave to appeal, said the case involved matters of considerable constitutional importance in the administration of criminal justice. The point he had to bring under the consideration of their Lordships related to the place and manner of confinement and the custody of criminals sentenced by the Courts of the Colony to penal servitude for offences committed on the high seas beyond the limits of the jurisdiction of the Courts of criminal justice where such criminals were tried and convicted. The learned counsel narrated the facts of the case. Mount and Morris had, with others on board the British ship *Carl*, committed atrocities on some islanders of one of the Polynesian groups whom they had kidnapped. The parties were engaged in a species of slave trade, and the islanders were massacred and thrown overboard. Mount and Morris were charged at Melbourne with murder; two men turned Queen's evidence, and they were considered more culpable than the others, and the jury had returned a verdict of manslaughter only, and the prisoners were sentenced to 15 years' penal servitude, on which a writ of *Habeas Corpus* had been obtained, and the men discharged. There had been a failure of justice, and if the law was of the character described, which he should on appeal be able to show was not, then it was necessary that it should be immediately altered, or the administration of justice would be brought into contempt. After the prisoners were discharged, they were arrested as being at large while sentenced to penal servitude; but the magistrate ordered them to be released, which was contrary to the decision of the Judicial Committee in the case of "Kwok-a-Sing," which Mr. Stephen had argued before their Lordships. After referring to the proceedings before the Courts in Victoria, it appeared that Mount and Morris were convicted in December, 1872, before the Chief-Justice of the Supreme Court at Melbourne of manslaughter, some legal points being reserved, which were decided in April, 1873. The Judges were of opinion that the prisoners could not be sentenced to transportation, as it was abolished, but might be sentenced to penal servitude for life, or for any term not less than seven years. It was added, "the execution of that sentence would seem to be a matter of imperial duty, as the place where the prisoners were to be confined depended upon the directions of one of Her Majesty's Principal Secretaries of State (16 and 17 Vict., cap. 99, sec. 6)." A writ of *Habeas Corpus* was obtained on the part of the prisoners, and judgment given on the 16th of September, 1873, on the return made to the writ. The Court held that the return was bad in law, and that the proposition of the Attorney-General that penal servitude could be carried out in any gaol without the direction of the Secretary of State could not be supported; that the punishment of transportation could not be enforced unless the places were appointed, nor unless the Secretary of State directed which place the particular offender was to be sent to (5 George 4, cap. 84, sec. 3); and that a sentence of penal servitude, whether passed in the United Kingdom or in a colony, required the same preliminary act of a Secretary of State (16 and 17 Vict., cap. 99, sec. 6), and without it the sentence could not be put into execution. They, therefore, ordered the prisoners to be discharged. The learned counsel urged that the Judges had erroneously considered the law relating to transportation and its substitution of penal servitude when they held that the prisoners could not be detained in the gaol to which they had been sent. The judgment and order of discharge raised questions of great and public importance likely often to occur respecting the proper administration of the criminal law, and he submitted that he had made out a sufficient case for leave to appeal.

Sir James Colvile, in expressing the opinion of the Committee, said grave and important questions had been raised, and, without giving any judgment on the case, they thought that sufficient cause had been shown to grant leave to appeal. Their Lordships would direct that notice of the order be served on the parties if they could be found, and if not, then on the solicitors who had applied for the writ of *Habeas Corpus*.—*Times.*

THE JAPANESE AND THEIR CUSTOMS.

A letter from Mr. William Craigie, Professor of English Literature in the Imperial College of Engineering at Yedo, which appeared in the *Aberdeen Free Press*, says:—

The country and the climate are nearly all that could be desired, but the Japanese themselves—well, in their way, they are very nice little "bodies." They are, as you may perhaps be aware, a very small race, but they are excessively stout, the women especially. One can't help feeling amazed at the amount of stuffing they hold without bursting. The women indulge in cosmetics to a frightful extent, and their cheeks are as shiny and greasy as newly-oiled boots. . . . It is most amusing to see two Japanese acquaintances meet. The amount of scraping and bowing goes through at such times is something tremendous. When within skirmishing distance—about twelve yards—each one endeavours to put his head between his knees, blowing away like a porpoise all the while. This operation they repeat as they approach each other, and then stand looking at one another's toes for about three minutes with the liveliest satisfaction depicted on their countenances. Suddenly a brilliant idea seems to strike one of them, which he communicates to his companion in tones of gracious condescension. The other is, of course, so much struck with the originality of the remark that he is perforce obliged to bow to the ground in admiration of his friend's genius. After an interval of three minutes devoted to grinning at each other's toes, it is now the turn of No. 2 to have an inspiration which, as in the first case, electrifies the listener. Then follows another round of bowing, and so on, *ad libitum*. The French are proverbially a polite nation, but I should say the Japanese beat them hollow. To me their politeness is oppressive, and irritates more than pleases me. Servants always crouch down on their knees when receiving orders from their master, and hand him everything on their knees. That custom may have arisen from the fact that chairs were unknown in Japan until introduced by foreigners. A Japanese always sits on the floor like a tailor, and has his meals spread out on the floor in front of him. A servant would thus be obliged to go on his knees when serving. . . . European furniture is as yet only very sparingly used by the Japanese, but is becoming more common. You may guess how difficult it is to furnish a house out here. English furniture costs four or five times what it would cost at home. To be sure one can get most things made here by the natives; but they are quite new to the trade, and, of course, make a very unsatisfactory job.

The Mikado had too many engagements at the New Year to be able formally to open the new college. I had the pleasure, however, of standing close beside him the other day, on the occasion of the presentation of colours to one of the new regiments. He was gorgeously got up in a uniform *à la mode Française*, resplendent with gold lace and other flummery. He is quite a young fellow, with a most repulsive, sensual looking face; and no wonder, for his ancestors have been kept for centuries strictly secluded from the outer world, none but women being ever allowed to see them. At the presentation ceremony, all the Government officers were present in swallow tails, white ties, and chimney pots—for such is the official dress on great days. The scene at such times is a most ludicrous one. Trousers, hats, boots, coats—in fact, all the rig-out of a European are quite new to a Japanese, and you may fancy the scare-crow he looks in them. His boots, or rather shoes, are, as a rule, a long way too big for him. Blacking he despises; his socks generally hide deficiencies in that respect. His trousers he prefers about six inches too short, and supports them by twisting a great roll of blue or red cloth round his waist. His swallow-tail is indescribable. It has been intended for a man twice his size; the sleeves make up for the shortness of his trousers. But his hat—shade of Samuel Martin! it *crowns* all. Your swell Japanese always chooses a tile with plenty of accommodation, so that when on the back rim may rest on his shoulders and the front on his nose. You may think the above a gross caricature; but I assure you that you would meet dozens of Japanese on a gala day who would answer to the above description. It is almost impossible for an outsider to believe how ridiculous a Japanese can make himself in his passion for everything foreign.

I am at present engaged preparing an address to be presented to the Mikado on the occasion of the grand opening. We are getting along pretty satisfactorily with our work, and find the students very intelligent and eager to learn. They are utterly different in every way to home students. They would as soon think of jumping over the moon as of making any disturbance, or annoying the lecturer in the slightest. In short, their behaviour is all that could be desired. It is astonishing how quickly they pick up what is told them. All the lectures are delivered in English, and they can follow wonderfully well.

A GOOD SNAKE STORY.

Among such solitudes, rough, rocky, and unsubdued—slowly sinking crests of dead and dying mountain chains—are still found, from time to time, dark witnesses of creation's fateful mystery, loathsome reptiles bearing death in their fangs, malice in their hearts, and rattles on their tails!

While the workmen were building this mill at Salmon Falls, on the Westfield River, one of these crawling outcasts of creation, descendants, no doubt of that "pesky sarpint" renowned in Springfield's ancient ballad, crept unawares within reach of his hereditary foe. As his great ancestors were, merciless, so were his captors. He was beaten with clubs and mauled with stones till he lay limp and lifeless, but horried still. Brought thus near the building he was laid prone on a piece of timber, an object of curiosity and merited disgust. At length, moved by that caution which dreads a fallen foe, or by a strange, though not uncommon spite, one of the men chopped off the head—the flat, evil skull, hard, filmy eyes, the jaws closed grimly upon the cruel fangs within—chopped it off and brushed it away. Later, the engineer coming out thought to save the viper chain of rattles, a ghastly memento. But these had just been severed from the lifeless trunk, which still lay bruised and bleeding where it had been thrown.

Among those looking on, a boy stood near in homespun dress, stout boots enveloping his pants. A gray-haired denizen of the region, drawing nigh, bade the youngster stamp on the serpent's tail. Nothing loath, the heavy boot came down where the rattles used to grow—came down and straightway, up it came, while a sickly pallor blanched beneath the tan and wholesome dirt. No wonder! The "spirited, sly snake" had been drinking sunshine, as he lay outstretched, and, mangled as he was, had gathered strength to resent the insult, as instinct prompted him. Quicker than a liberated spring, his headless trunk struck the offending boot with the same malicious violence as when the poison fangs were set erect to do its fatal bidding! Happily, the head was quite severed from the body and lay in the dirt several feet away.

It's not pleasant to tread on a sprightly rattle-snake, even though one wear thick boots, and the reptile has neither head nor tail. So these unscientific investigators pursued their experiments with a piece of board, but twas quite conclusive. Every time the smaller end of the body was struck, the other retaliated with a spiteful blow.

Surely a strange phenomenon, from which many interesting theories might be drawn, aside from the obvious caution—don't handle rattle-snakes till their heads are taken off; but who shall say what occult law of life's deep mystery is shadowed in a fact like this? As often as that ghastly carcass coiled and struck the offending boot, so often, and at the self-same instant, the grim, repulsive head, lying dissevered in the dust, opened its jaws, the deadly fangs protruding, and closed them with a snap! Again and again this was done, till the broken and divided—or was it the infinitely extended—ghost of the reptile at last departed.—*Springfield (Mass.) Republican.*

A PROPHET ABROAD.

A fashionable paper at St. Petersburg, the *Grashdanin*, expresses great alarm at the spread of Protestantism in Russia. In an article entitled "A new Apostle in the *grand monde* of St. Petersburg," it describes the enthusiastic attachment with which Lord Radstock (who is the "new apostle") has inspired the aristocratic circles of the capital. The ladies of the nobility, says the writer, daily send him dozens of invitations to religious conferences, go in crowds to hear his sermons at the American Church, and sing English psalms with him in his own language. The *Grashdanin* says that it would not have alluded to these matters if what is done by the mothers of the future supporters of the State and by persons occupying eminent positions in Russian society were not of the highest importance to their children and their subordinates. The example of the highest classes, it adds, is apt to have a strong influence on the country generally; already in Southern Russia whole villages have virtually gone over to the Protestant religion by forming themselves into a sect named the "Sundists," and a seminary has been formed at Berlin for training Protestant missionaries to convert the Russians.—*Pall Mall Gazette.*

COMMERCIAL INTELLIGENCE.

JUNE 3RD, EVENING.

New Patna, $562½ cash, quoted; New Benares, $552½ cash, quoted. No change in other kinds.

EXPORT CARGOES.

Per *Burton Stather*, for Melbourne and Sydney:—

FOR MELBOURNE.—2,066 bags Rice, 56lbs. each; 50 bags Peas, 56lbs. each; 282 half-chests Tea, 232 boxes Tea, 90 pkgs. Tea, 4 boxes each; 404 boxes and 169 jars Preserves, 940 boxes Oil, 490 boxes Wine, 351 pkgs. Crackers, 40 baskets Green Ginger, 37 boxes Tobacco, and 2,613 pkgs. Sundries.

FOR SYDNEY.—2,269 bags Rice, 50lbs. each; 100 pkgs. Tea, 4 boxes each; 100 pkgs. Tea, 2 boxes each; 50 boxes Tea, 10 half-chests Tea, 125 boxes Preserves, 94 boxes Oil, 40 boxes Wine, 55 boxes Crackers, 15 baskets Green Ginger, and 330 pkgs. Sundries.

EXCHANGE.

ON LONDON.—
Bank Bills, on demand, ...4/3¾
Bank Bills, at 30 days' sight, 4/4
Bank Bills, at 6 months' sight, 4/4½
Credits, at 6 months' sight.....4/5¼
Documentary Bills, at 6 months' sight.....4/5¼

ON BOMBAY.—Bank, 3 days' sight 229

ON CALCUTTA.—Bank, 3 days' sight 229

ON SHANGHAI.—
Bank, sight 72½
Private, 30 days' sight 72½

SHARES.

Hongkong and Shanghai Bank Shares.—26 per cent. premium.

Union Insurance Society of Canton, new shares—$65 per share premium.

China Traders' Insurance Company's Shares—$1,750 per share.

China and Japan Marine Insurance—Tls. 98 per share.

Chinese Insurance Company.—$190 per share.

Hongkong Fire Insurance Company's Shares—$495 per share.

China Fire Insurance Company's Shares—$132 per share.

Victoria Fire Insurance Company's Shares—$123 per share.

Hongkong and Whampoa Dock Company's Shares—42 per cent. discount.

Hongkong, Canton and Macao Steamboat Co.'s Shares—13 per cent. premium.

Shanghai Steam Navigation Company—Tls. 103 per share.

Hongkong Gas Company's Shares—$75 per share.

Hongkong Hotel Company's Shares—$50 per cent. discount.

Indo-Chinese Sugar Company—$94 per cent. discount.

SALES ON JUNE 3RD, 1874.

As reported by Chinese.

Vermicelli, 140 bags, at $6.20, by Wo-tye to local trader.

White Sugar, 200 bags, at $6.70, by Yuen-fat to local trader.

Milled Rice, 1,000 piculs, at $1.81, by Yuet-fat to local trader.

Almonds, 20 bags, at $22.00, by Fook-hing-wo to travelling trader.

Shellfish, 10 cases, at $34.00, by Fook-hing-wo to travelling trader.

Mushrooms, 10 cases, at $40.00, by Yee-chong to local trader.

Black Pepper, 300 bags, at $11.50, by Yee-chong to local trader.

Vessels Advertised as Loading.

Destination	Vessel's Name	Captain	At	For Freight Apply to	To be Dispatched.
LONDON *via* SUEZ CANAL	Nestor (str.)			Butterfield & Swire	On 10th inst.
LONDON	Osaka	R. Lowe	Hongkong	Vogel, Hagedorn & Co.	Quick despatch.
Do.	Sylvia (str.)	Johannsen	Hongkong	A. McG. Heaton	Quick despatch.
Do.	Deerhound	J. Shearer	Hongkong	A. McG. Heaton	Quick despatch.
NEW YORK	Kate Carnie		Hongkong	Olyphant & Co.	Quick despatch.
Do.	Queen of the South	James Adair	Hongkong	Vogel, Hagedorn & Co.	Quick despatch.
MELBOURNE AND SYDNEY	Marquis of Argyle	McKeon	Hongkong	Rozario & Co.	Quick despatch.
SAN FRANCISCO	Windward	Stannard	Hongkong	Vogel, Hagedorn & Co.	Quick despatch.
Do.	Horatio Sprague	S. K. Small	Hongkong	Vogel, Hagedorn & Co.	Quick despatch.
Do.	Marmion	Boyd		Vogel, Hagedorn & Co.	Quick despatch.
Do.	Augustina	Barvier	Hongkong	Vogel, Hagedorn & Co.	Quick despatch.
Do.	Nightingale	Cutter	Hongkong	Russell & Co.	Quick despatch.
Do. *via* YOKOHAMA	China (str.)			P. M. S. S. Co.	On 10th inst., at 3 P.M.
SINGAPORE, BATAVIA, &c.	Legislator (str.)			Gibb, Livingston & Co.	On or about 20th inst.
SINGAPORE, BOMBAY, &c.	Nizam (str.)	A. E. Barlow		P. & O. S. N. Co.	On 6th inst., at noon.
SAIGON, SINGAPORE, &c.	Ava (str.)	Fleurials		Messageries Maritimes	On 13th inst., at noon.
SINGAPORE AND PENANG	Namoa (str.)	Westoby	Hongkong	Douglas Lapraik & Co.	On 6th inst., at 11 A.M.
SAIGON	Adria (str.)	Breeze	Hongkong	Ah Yon	To-morrow, 5th inst.
MANILA	Formosa (str.)	Morales	Hongkong	Remedios & Co.	To-day, at noon.
YOKOHAMA	Madras (str.)		Hongkong	P. & O. S. N. Co.	Quick despatch.
SHANGHAI	Venetia (str.)			P. & O. S. N. Co.	Quick despatch.
SWATOW, AMOY & FOOCHOW	Kwang-tung (str.)	Pitman	Hongkong	Douglas Lapraik & Co.	On 6th inst., at 5 P.M.
AMOY	August Leffler	J. F. Björck	Hongkong	Frederic Degenaer	Quick despatch.

For Sale.

SAYLE & CO.

ARE now SHOWING in every Department an entire Stock of NEW GOODS adapted for SPRING and SUMMER WEAR, consisting of:—

A large and carefully selected Assortment of LADIES' COSTUMES, POLONAISES, and OVER-SKIRTS, in Batiste Holland, Pique, Swiss and Scotch Book Muslin, and other new Light Materials.

PRINTED CAMBRIC and STRIPE MUSLIN MORNING WRAPPERS.

SILK and CASHMERE EMBROIDERED JACKETS and MANTILLAS of the latest Parisian designs.

All the Newest Shapes in Ladies' WHITE, BROWN, DRAB, and BLACK UNTRIMMED STRAW HATS.

Also, the Italian CHIP HATS.

Boys' and Girls' STRAW HATS, in great variety.

MILLINERY—HATS and BONNETS.

(*A Supply received monthly.*)

Ladies' DRESS MATERIALS, in French Check TAFFETA. Plain, Figured, and Checked Japanese SILKS.

All the New Shades in French FOULARD, a material most suitable for Costumes and Summer Wear.

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The New TUSSORE CLOTH in Spots and Stripes.

STRIPED and FIGURED GRENADINES

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BLACK and COLOURED MOIRES.

A large Stock of the best makes in GROS-GRAIN and GLACE SILKS.

French CAMBRICS and BATISTE, in Plain Colours.

PRINTED CAMBRICS, Scotch GINGHAMS, WHITE, FIGURED, and STRIPED BRILLIANTES, and SATIN STRIPE MUSLINS, suitable for Ladies' Morning Wrappers.

EMBROIDERED LINEN and PLEETED SETS.

LACE, COLORED LINEN, MUSLIN and LACE FRILLED SETS.

LINEN and MUSLIN HABIT SHIRTS and SLEEVES.

Swiss MUSLIN BODICES.

MUSLIN and TULLE RUFFLES and RUFFLE TRIMMINGS.

Brussels and Real Maltese LACE COLLARETTES.

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Cash's LACE EDGED FRILLINGS, for trimming Under-Linen.

Real LACE EDGINGS and INSERTIONS, in all makes.

Every Width and Colour in FAILLE, SATIN, and WATERED RIBBON and SASH RIBBONS to match.

A Choice Assortment of FANCY SASHES and SILK SCARVES.

Baby LINEN, Ladies' UNDERCLOTHING, LONGCLOTH SKIRTS, CORSETS, &c.

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Ladies' and Children's BOOTS and SHOES, of Dawson's superior make.

SILK UMBRELLAS, FLOWERS, FEATHERS, HOSIERY, GLOVES, &c.

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QUEEN'S ROAD AND STANLEY STREET,
HONGKONG;
AND AT SHANGHAI.

FOR SALE,
CAVITE CHEROOTS. Apply to
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tf 689 Hongkong, 5th May, 1874.

THE TOURIST'S GUIDE.—REDUCED PRICE $1.

Containing the names of all the Articles of Trade, objects of Natural History, Furniture, &c., &c., with the Punti, and Mandarin Pronunciation.

Also a few copies of the GRAMMAR of the Chinese Language, in two Parts.
The Daily Press Office.

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WITH THE
PUNTI AND MANDARIN PRONUNCIATION.

AN ANGLO-CHINESE DICTIONARY, published at the *Daily Press* Office, Hongkong.

FOR comprehensiveness and practical service this Work stands unrivalled. All the new words which the Chinese have of late years been compelled to coin to express the numerous objects in machinery, photography, telegraphy, and in science generally, which the rapid advance of foreign relations has imposed upon them, are here given *in extenso*. Each and every word is fully illustrated and explained, forming exercises for students of a most instructive nature. Both the Court and Punti pronunciations are given, the accents being carefully marked on the best principle hitherto attained. The typography displays the success of an attempt to make the Chinese and English type correspond in the size of body, thereby effecting a vast economy of space, achieving a clearness not previously attained, and dispensing with those vast margins and vacant spaces which have heretofore characterized Chinese publications.

To illustrate the vast scope of the work, the following facts are submitted for consideration. Chalmers' Vocabulary contains about 16,000 Chinese characters, and Medhurst's English and Chinese Dictionary about 100,000, whilst this work contains more than 50,000 English words, and upwards of 600,000 Chinese characters. Again, despite all the grammars and other elementary works as yet published, the student of this difficult language absolutely requires examples to display the various applications and equivalents of different words which have one general meaning. Of these examples this work contains more than five times as many as any other Dictionary hitherto published.

For practical purposes the arrangement of the work is so complete, that a reference to its pages enables a person who understands English to communicate *effectively* with natives who understand nothing but Chinese. In this respect the work will be found indispensable to all Europeans residing in China, and to the natives themselves it explains subjects fully with which very few indeed of them are perfectly acquainted. To parties resident in England and interested in China it cannot but be invaluable occasionally.

It comprises upwards of two thousand large quarto pages.

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AND
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24, *QUEEN'S ROAD*,
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A SMALL CONSIGNMENT OF
Old PORT.
Best English Pale SHERRY.
Superior Irish WHISKY, nine years old.
Finest London Cordial OLD TOM GIN.
HESSE & Co.
tf 701 Hongkong, 6th May, 1874.

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Campbell's Plantation Brand CIGARS.
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TERMS—Cash.
Apply to
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Plantation Works,
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Merchant Navy } CANVAS.
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Crown }
ARNHOLD, KARBERG & Co.
tf 1130 Hongkong, 11th May, 1867.

NOW READY.

BOUND VOLUMES of the TRADE REPORT for the year 1873. Price $10.
Apply at the *Daily Press* Office.
Hongkong, 21st January, 1874

THE UNDERSIGNED begs to inform the Public of HONGKONG, HO NAM, AND CANTON that he has shops established at those places in the name of HING KEE.

In HONGKONG, at the Central Market, No. 12, he has constantly on hand BEEF, MUTTON, POULTRY, BREAD, VEGETABLES, and OILMAN'S STORES, &c., of the best quality.

In HO NAM and CANTON SHOPS, the foregoing articles, with the addition of SPIRITS, SODA WATER, &c., and GAME when in season.

Gentlemen and Families desirous of patronizing him, are requested to apply at his shops as above, where a list of prices of articles will be furnished, which will be supplied at the *same rate* all the year round.
HING KEE.
ly 742 Hongkong, 13th May, 1874.

NOW READY.

THE HOUSEHOLD COMPANION AND STUDENT'S FIRST ASSISTANT,
By Dr. DEVAN, with many Additions, Corrections, and Dr. WILLIAMS' Orthography.
PRICE: In Paper Wrappers, ... $1.50
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Apply at the *Daily Press* Office.

NOTICE.

STEAMERS leaving this port requiring COAL, can obtain it from the Undersigned.
W. G. HALE & Co.,
Saigon.
tf 1561 16th September, 1873.

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PAGODA ANCHORAGE.

THE above Granite-floored DOCK has lately been LENGTHENED to 400 *feet* over all, and is now capable of receiving vessels up to 380 feet on the keel. The breadth of the Dock at the bottom is 40 feet, at the top 80 feet, and the width at the entrance is 56 feet. Depth of water on the sill 13 feet at average neap, and 17 feet at average spring tides.

The Dock has a Caisson Gate, and is pumped out by steam.

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The Machine Shop contains a 12-inch Screw Cutting Gap-lathe, Small Lathes, Drilling and Screwing Machines, Steam Saw Mill, Large Smithy, &c., &c.

Dry Godowns are on the premises, available for stowage of cargo, &c.

A large stock of Timber, Metal, and other Dock-yard Material always on hand.

Vessels docked for examination, remetalled, repaired, repairs also done in harbour; and iron ships and steamers cleaned and painted, at moderate charges. Particulars can be obtained at the Dock, or on application to the undersigned.

The Steam Tug *Woosung* is in thorough working order, and is available at all times to tow vessels to or from sea, at reasonable rates.
JOHN FORSTER & Co.
tf 1039 Foochow, 18th June, 1873.

A. MILLAR & CO.,
HOUSE, SHIP, AND STEAMBOAT PLUMBERS,
COPPERSMITHS & BRASSFOUNDERS.
No. 1, Queen's Road East and Nullah Lane.
Opposite H.M. Naval Dock Yard.
tf 387 Hongkong, 1st March, 1871.

F. KRUPP'S CAST STEEL WORKS, ESSEN (GERMANY).
SOLE AGENT FOR CHINA AND JAPAN,
F. PEIL,
tf 1671 *Hongkong, Shanghai, Cologne (Germany.)*

THE Undersigned have been appointed Sole Agents for the Sale of their Goods in Hongkong and China by Messrs. J. & R. Tennent, Glasgow, and Messrs. David Corsar & Sons Arbroath.
ARNHOLD, KARBERG & Co.
tf 419 Hongkong, January, 1867.

QUEEN INSURANCE COMPANY.

FROM and after this date, and until further notice, a Discount of Twenty per cent. (20%) upon current local rates of Premium will be returned on Insurances against fire, effected with this Office.
EDWARD NORTON & Co.,
Agents.
tf 1174 25th June, 1872.

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THE undersigned having been appointed Agents for the above Company, are prepared to accept *risks against Fire at current rates*, subject to a bonus of 20 per cent.
SIEMSSEN & Co.,
Agents.
tf 39 Hongkong, 16th November, 1872.

Vessels on the Berth.

FOR MANILA.

THE Spanish Steamer
"FORMOSA,"
Morales, Master, will be despatched to the above Port TO-DAY, the 4th instant, at noon.
For Freight or Passage, apply to
REMEDIOS & Co.
4d 862 Hongkong, 1st June, 1874.

FOR SINGAPORE AND PENANG.

THE Steamship
"NAMOA"
Capt. Westoby, will leave for the above Ports on SATURDAY, the 6th instant, at noon.
For Freight or Passage, apply to
DOUGLAS LAPRAIK & Co.
4d 866 Hongkong, 3rd June, 1874.

FOR AMOY.

And via SWATOW, *if sufficient inducement offers.*

THE Swedish Steamer
"AUGUST LEFFLER,"
J. F. Björck, Master, will have quick despatch as above.
For Freight or Passage, apply to
FREDERIC DEGENAER,
Agent.
tf 864 Hongkong, 2nd June, 1874.

OCEAN STEAMSHIP COMPANY.

FOR LONDON *via* SUEZ CANAL,

THE Company's Steamship
"NESTOR"
will be despatched on WEDNESDAY, 10th inst. Insurance risks accepted on behalf of the Company as under:—
On Tea 27/. %, all risks, 18/. %, F.P.A.
" Silk 18/. %, do.
For Freight or Passage, apply to
BUTTERFIELD & SWIRE,
Agents.
826 Hongkong, 27th May, 1874.

STEAM TO YOKOHAMA.

THE P. & O. S. N. Co.'s Steamship
"MADRAS"
will leave for the above place shortly after the arrival of the next English Mail.
A. McIVER,
Superintendent.
P. & O. S. N. Co.'s Office,
Hongkong, 27th May, 1874. [824

STEAM TO SHANGHAI.

(*Taking Cargo at through rates for* NAGASAKI *and* HIOGO.)

THE P. & O. S. N. Co.'s Steamship
"VENETIA"
will leave for the above place about 24 hours after her arrival with the next English Mail.
A. McIVER,
Superintendent.
P. & O. S. N. Co.'s Office,
Hongkong, 27th May, 1874. [825

FOR SINGAPORE, BATAVIA, BRISBANE, SYDNEY, AND MELBOURNE.

(*Calling at* SOMERSET, CLEVELAND BAY, BOWEN, *and* KEPPEL BAY *to land Mails and Passengers.*)

THE Eastern and Australian Mail Steam Company's Chartered Steamship
"LEGISLATOR"
will be despatched as above from the following Ports:—
From Foochow, on or about the 12th June.
" Amoy, " 15th "
" Hongkong, " 20th "
For Freight or Passage, apply to
GIBB, LIVINGSTON & Co.,
Agents.
tf 840 Hongkong, 29th May, 1874.

FOR LONDON.

THE A 1 German Steamer
"SYLVIA,"
Captain Johannsen, will load here, at Canton, and Macao, and will have immediate despatch for the above Port.
For Freight, apply to
A. McG. HEATON.
tf 809 Hongkong, 23rd May, 1874.

FOR LONDON.

THE British Barque
"DEERHOUND,"
Captain J. Shearer, having the greater portion of her Cargo engaged, will have quick despatch for the above Port.
For Freight, apply to
A. MacG. HEATON,
OR
DEACON & Co.,
Canton.
tf 847 Hongkong, 30th May, 1874.

FOR LONDON.

THE 17 years A 1 British Bark
"OSAKA,"
Captain R. Lowe, will load here and at Whampoa, and will have quick despatch.
For Freight, apply to
VOGEL, HAGEDORN & Co.
tf 700 Hongkong, 6th May, 1874.

FOR SAN FRANCISCO.

THE A 1 American Barque
"WINDWARD,"
Capt. Stannard, will load here for the above port, and will have quick despatch.
For Freight, apply to
VOGEL, HAGEDORN & Co.
tf 591 Hongkong, 20th April, 1874.

FOR MELBOURNE AND SYDNEY.

THE A 1 Clipper Barque
"MARQUIS OF ARGYLE,"
Capt. McKeon, will have immediate despatch for the above ports.
For Freight or Passage, apply to
ROZARIO & Co.
tf 788 Hongkong, 20th May, 1874.

FOR SAN FRANCISCO.

THE A 1 American Ship
"NIGHTINGALE,"
Cutter, Master, will have immediate despatch as above.
For Freight or Passage, apply to
RUSSELL & Co.
tf 748 Hongkong, 14th May, 1874.

FOR SAN FRANCISCO.

THE A 1 American Barque
"MARMION,"
Captain Boyd, will load here for the above Port, and will have quick despatch.
For Freight, apply to
VOGEL, HAGEDORN & Co.
tf 740 Hongkong, 13th May, 1874.

FOR SAN FRANCISCO.

THE 3/3 L. 1 1 Peruvian Clipper Ship
"AUGUSTINA,"
(late *William Ross*) Captain Barvier, will load here for the above Port, and will have quick despatch.
For Freight, apply to
VOGEL, HAGEDORN & Co.
tf 741 Hongkong, 13th May, 1874.

Vessels on the Berth.

FOR NEW YORK.

THE A 1 British Barque
"QUEEN OF THE SOUTH,"
376 tons register, Captain James Adair, will load here, and will have immediate despatch as above.
For Freight, apply to
VOGEL, HAGEDORN & Co.
tf 816 Hongkong, 25th May, 1874.

FOR NEW YORK.

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"KATE CARNIE"
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tf 801 Hongkong, 22nd May, 1874.

FOR SAN FRANCISCO.

THE A 1 American Barque
"HORATIO SPRAGUE,"
Captain S. K. Small, will load here for the above Port, and will have quick despatch.
For Freight, apply to
VOGEL, HAGEDORN & Co.
tf 663 Hongkong, 1st May, 1874.

STEAM FOR
SINGAPORE, PENANG, POINT DE GALLE, ADEN, SUEZ, MALTA, BRINDISI, ANCONA, VENICE, MEDITERRANEAN PORTS, SOUTHAMPTON, AND LONDON;
ALSO,
BOMBAY, MADRAS, CALCUTTA, AND AUSTRALIA.

THE PENINSULAR AND ORIENTAL STEAM NAVIGATION COMPANY'S Steamship "*NIZAM*," Captain A. E. BARLOW, with Her Majesty's Mails, Passengers, Specie, and Cargo, will leave this for the above places on SATURDAY, the 6th June, at noon, (proceeding to Southampton and London, *via* Suez Canal.)

Cargo will be received on board until noon, Specie and Parcels at the office until 2 P.M. on the 5th idem.

For Particulars regarding Freight and Passage, apply at the P. & O. S. N. Co.'s Office, Hongkong. CONTENTS AND VALUE OF PACKAGES ARE REQUIRED.

A Written Declaration of the Contents and Value of the Packages for the Overland Route is required by the Egyptian Government, and must be delivered by the Shippers to the Company's Agents, with the Bills of Lading or with Parcels; and the Company do not hold themselves responsible for any Detention or Prejudice which may happen from the incorrectness in such declaration.

Shippers are particularly requested to note the terms and conditions of the Company's Black Bills of Lading.
A. McIVER, *Superintendent.*
Peninsular and Oriental Steam Navigation Co.'s Office, Hongkong, 24th May, 1874.

U. S. MAIL LINE,

PACIFIC MAIL STEAMSHIP COMPANY.

THROUGH TO NEW YORK, VIA PANAMA, TOUCHING AT YOKOHAMA AND SAN FRANCISCO.

THE S. S. "*CHINA*" will leave Hongkong for San Francisco, via Yokohama, on WEDNESDAY, the 10th June, at 3 P.M., taking Passengers, Mails, and Freight, for Japan, the United States, and Europe.

Through Passenger Tickets and Bills of Lading are issued for transportation to Yokohama and other Japan Ports, to San Francisco, to ports in Mexico, Central and South America, and to New York and Europe, VIA PANAMA.

A Steamer of the Company will leave Shanghai, via the Inland Sea Ports, about the same date, and make close connection at Yokohama.

At New York and Aspinwall, Passengers have selection of various lines of Steamers to England, France, and Germany.

Freight will be received on board until 4 P.M. of the 9th proximo. Parcel Packages will be received at the Office until 5 P.M. of the same day. All Parcel Packages should be marked to address in full; value of same is required.

For further information as to Passage and Freight, apply to the Agency of the Company, Praya West.
G. B. EMORY,
Acting Agent.
Hongkong, May 27th, 1874.

NOTICE.

COMPAGNIE DES MESSAGERIES MARITIMES.
PAQUEBOTS POSTE FRANCAIS.

STEAM FOR
SAIGON, SINGAPORE, BATAVIA, POINT DE GALLE, ADEN, SUEZ, ISMAILA, PORT SAID, NAPLES, AND MARSEILLES;
ALSO,
BOMBAY, ST. DENIS, AND PORT LOUIS.

ON SATURDAY, the 13th June, 1874, at noon, the Company's Steamship "*AVA*," Commandant FLEURIAIS, with MAILS, PASSENGERS, SPECIE, and CARGO, will leave this Port for the above places.

Cargo and Specie will be registered for London as well as for Marseilles, and accepted in transit through Marseilles for the principal places of Europe.

Shipping orders will be granted till noon, cargo will be received on board until 4 P.M., Specie and Parcels until 3 P.M. on the 12th May, 1874. (Parcels are not to be sent on board; they must be left at the Agency's Office.) Contents and value of Packages are required.

For further particulars, apply at the Company's Office.
C. BERTRAND,
Principal Agent.
Hongkong, 30th May, 1874.

A. S. WATSON & CO.,
CHEMISTS AND DRUGGISTS
TO
H.R.H. THE DUKE OF EDINBURGH
AND
H.E. THE GOVERNOR,

BEG to announce that they have just received a Choice Assortment of PERFUMERY and TOILET REQUISITES.
tf 976 Hongkong, 19th June, 1873.

NOTICE.

MESSRS. WING YUEN LOY & Co., of Hongkong, who are the Agents of Messrs. CHU LAN & Co., Honolulu, S.I., have large quantities of Cargoes, as MATTINGS, TEAS, Camphor TRUNKS, CIGARS, Manila ROPES, and MERCHANDISE; also, 150,000 Sugar MAT-BAGS, on purpose to fill up a large ship to be sent to Messrs. CHU LAN & Co., for SALE at Honolulu. The ship will

Extracts.

A VISION.

Within the breast of winter
A spring thought stirs to-day
The sailless fleet upon the lake
Will all its anchors weigh,
And, white before the gentle wind,
Float down the great blue bay.

Through all the dead trees' branches
The happy secret thrills;
A sudden memory of flowers
The wild wood hollows fills,
Though yet a solemn silence seals
The lips of these white hills.

Again quick life is beating,
With sudden hope and power,
It matters not that joy must die
Within this one bright hour,
Quick fleeting as the glory born
Of meeting sun and shower.

The joy squadron whitens,
The water's blue in vain,
And days of wintry storm deny
The promise of the rain;
The heart that once has dreamed of spring
Cannot grow cold again.

ELLEN FRANCES TERRY.

—*Atlantic Monthly.*

THE GREAT METROPOLIS IN 1837.

I have an affection for a great city. I feel safe in the neighbourhood of man, and enjoy "the sweet security of streets." The excitement of the crowd is pleasant to me. I find sermons in the stones of the pavement, and in the continuous sound of voices and wheels and footsteps hear the "sad music of humanity." I feel that life is not a dream, but a reality—that the beings around me are not the insects of an hour, but the pilgrims of an eternity, each with his history of thousand-fold occurrence, insignificant it may be to others, but all important to himself; each with a human heart, whose fibres are woven into the great web of human sympathies, and none so small that, when he dies, some of the mysterious meshes are not broken. The green earth, and the air, and the sea, all living and all lifeless things, preach the gospel of a good Providence; but most of all does man, in his crowded cities, and in his manifold powers and wants and passions and deeds, preach this same gospel. The greatest works of his handicraft delight me hardly less than the greatest works of Nature. They are "the masterpieces of her own masterpiece." Architecture, and painting, and sculpture, and music, and epic poems, and all the forms of art wherein the hand of genius is visible, please me evermore, for they conduct me into the fellowship of great minds. And thus my sympathies are with men, and streets, and city gates, and the towers from which the great bells sound solemnly and slow, and cathedral doors, where venerable statues holding books in their hands look down like sentinels upon the church-going multitude, and the birds of the air come and build their nests in the arms of saints and apostles.

And more than all this—in great cities we learn to look the world in the face. We shake hands with stern relatives. We see ourselves in others. We become acquainted with the worthy many-sided life of man; and finally learn, like Jean Paul, to "look upon a metropolis as a collection of villages; a village as some blind alley in a metropolis; fame as the talk of neighbours at the street door; a library as a learned conversation; joy as a second; sorrow as a minute; life as a day; and three things as all in all—God, Creation, Virtue."

Forty-five miles westward from the North Sea, in the lap of a broad and pleasant valley watered by the Thames, stands the great metropolis. It comprises the City of London and its liberties, with the cities and liberties of Westminster, the borough of Southwark, and upwards of thirty of the contiguous villages of Middlesex and Surrey. East and west, its greatest length is about eight miles; north and south, its greatest breadth about five; its circumference from twenty to thirty. The vast living tide of population goes thundering through its ten thousand streets in one unbroken roar. The noise of the great thoroughfares is deafening. But you step aside into a bye lane, and anon you emerge into little green squares half filled with sunshine, half with shade, where no sound of living things is heard, save the voice of a bird or a child, and amid solitude and silence you gaze in wonder at the great trees "growing in the heart of a brick-and-mortar wilderness." Then there are the three parks—Hyde, Regent's, and St. James's—where you may lose yourself in green alleys, and dream you are in the country; Westminster Abbey, with its tombs and solemn cloisters, where, with George Herbert, you may think that "when the bells do chime, 'tis angel's music;" and high above all, half hidden in smoke and vapour, rises the dome of St Paul's.

These are a few of the more striking features of London. More striking still is the Thames. Above the town, by Kingston and Twickenham, it winds through groves and green meadows a rural, silver stream. The traveller who sees it here for the first time can hardly believe that this is the mighty river which bathes the feet of London. He asks, perhaps, the coachman what stream it is, and the coachman answers, with a stare of wonder and pity, "The Thames, sir!" Pleasure boats are gliding back and forth, and stately swans float, like water lilies, on its bosom. On its banks are villages and church towers, beneath which, amongst the patriarchs of the hamlet, lie many gifted sons of song "in sepulchres unhearsed and green."

In and below London the whole scene is changed. Let us view it by night. Lamps are gleaming alongshore and on the bridges, and a full moon rising over the borough of Southwark. The moonbeams silver the rippling, yellow tide, wherein also flare the shore lamps with a lambent, flickering gleam. Barges and wherries move to and fro, and heavy-laden luggers are sweeping up-stream with the rising tide, swinging sideways with loose, flapping sails. Both sides of the river are crowded with sea and river craft, whose black hulks lie in shadow, and whose tapering masts rise up into moonlight. A distant sound of music floats on the air—a harp, and a flute, and a horn. It has an unearthly sound; and lo! like a shooting star, a light comes gliding on. It is the signal-lamp at the mast-head of a steam vessel that flits by, cloudlike and indistinct. And from all this scene goes up a sound of human voices—curses, laughter, and singing—mingled with the monotonous roar of the city.

And now that midnight is past, and amid the general silence the clock strikes—one, two. Far distant, from some belfry in the suburbs, comes the first sound, so indistinct as hardly to be distinguished from the crowing of a cock. Then, close at hand, the great bell of St. Paul's, with a heavy solemn sound—one, two. It is answered at Southwark; then at a distance like an echo, and then all around you, with various and intermingling clang, like a chime of bells, the clocks from a hundred belfries strike the hour. But the moon is already sinking, large and fiery, through the vapours of morning. It is just in the range of the chimneys and housetops, and seems to follow you with speed as you float down the river between unbroken ranks of ships. Day is dawning in the east, not with a pale streak in the horizon, but with a silver light spread through the sky almost to the zenith. It is the mingling of moonlight and daylight. The water is tinged with a green hue, melting into purple, and gold like the brilliant scales of a fish. The air grows cool. It comes fresh from the eastern sea towards which we are swiftly gliding—and dimly seen in the uncertain twilight, behind us rises the great metropolis.

—"*The Prose Works of H. W. Longfellow.*"

ROOKS AND STARLINGS.

The rook—his scientific name, *Corvus frugilegus*, is rather ominous—is so associated with mankind, whose neighbourhood he greatly affects, that we can hardly look upon him in any other light than that of a friend; and such indeed he is, take him for all in all. That he exacts his toll of corn from the farmer there can be no doubt; and a newly-sown field should be carefully watched; but he amply repays for the seed which he takes by the destruction of the wireworm and the larvæ of various beetles, more especially that of the cockchafer (*Melolontha vulgaris*). It is in search of these, and not earthworms, that he follows the plough. Those who would wish to know something about the ravages of insects in the wheat-fields should read the sixth letter in Messrs. Kirby and Spence's admirable Entomology. The farmer's deadliest foes are frequently those who lie buried in the soil, and it is to the destruction of these that Mr. Rook applies himself. I have no doubt that he and his numerous friends were pursuing their entomological researches when I first saw them from my study windows, as the wheat had grown too much for them to be searching for the corn. But Mr. Rook sometimes destroys a good deal of green corn in his investigations. There are some crops, however, to which he is more mischievous than useful. I saw a field of peas last summer entirely shelled by him, and I regret to add that the work of destruction took place on a Sunday. Yet I think it will be generally admitted that we must number him amongst the farmer's friends. The other members of the family of *Corvidæ* are not found in sufficient numbers—in England at least—to be formidable. The carrion crow (*Corvus corone*) is said to be dangerous where sheep are, as it frequently attacks the lambs; but I cannot speak from personal experience. And so, again, the hooded or Royston crow (*Corvus cornix*), which is frequently found on our Blankshire downs, has a similar evil reputation as regards lambs and young poultry. Of the thievish propensities of the magpie (*Pica caudata* or *Corvus pica*) one need hardly speak, but he is an enemy to the husbandman and preserver of game. Nothing comes amiss to him; young poultry, eggs, young lambs, and even weakly sheep will he attack by plucking out their eyes, leverets, and young rabbits, and feathered game, and, when nothing else can be got, grain and fruit. Only less destructive is the common jay (*Garrulus glandarius*), from his beautiful plumage one of the handsomest of British birds. He is a sad enemy to gardeners, and has a peculiar *penchant* for cherries and peas. However, the jay is chiefly confined to woodland districts, and we may leave him to the tender mercies of the gamekeeper and gardener. We often see accompanying the rooks large flocks of starlings (*Sturnus vulgaris*), and as they are my very especial friends, I may be permitted to indulge in a few remarks in their favour. The starling is a general favourite, and is a handsome, sprightly, and intelligent little fellow. I have spoken elsewhere of his vocal and imitative powers, and have nothing to add to his amiable qualities. Few birds are so useful to the farmer as starlings. Their food almost entirely consists of insects, worms, and snails, and in pursuit of these they may be seen either in the ploughed lands or meadows hurrying about. From watching them when feeding their young, I have been astonished at the number of grubs and caterpillars which they destroy. In the cherry season, it is true, they are somewhat mischievous, but they may be easily scared away by firing off a gun—not, if you please, shooting one and maiming several. Starlings rarely eat grain, at least to any appreciable extent.—*Churchman's Shilling Magazine.*

A CHAT WITH A FAIRY.

A young boy hid himself from his nurse in sport, and strayed all alone in the garden of his father, a rich and mighty prince; he followed the bees from flower to flower, and wandered further than he had ever gone before, till he came to the hollow tree where they hived, and watched them entering their storehouse laden with the treasures they had collected; he lay upon the turf, laughing and talking to himself, and after a while, he plucked a long stiff blade of grass, and was about to thrust it in at the entrance of the hive, when a voice just audible above the murmur of the bees, cried "Phantasmion!" Now the child thought that his nurse was calling him in strange tones, and he started, saying, "Ah! Geliba!" and looked round; but casting up his eyes he saw that there stood before him an ancient woman, slenderer in figure than his nurse, yet more firm and upright, and with a countenance which made him afraid. "What dost thou here, Phantasmion?" said the stranger to the little boy, and he made no answer: then she looked sweetly upon the child, for he was most beautiful, and she said to him, "Whom dost thou take me for?" and he replied, "At first I took thee for my nurse, but now I see plainly that thou art not like her." "And how am I different from thy nurse?" said the strange woman. The boy was about to answer, but he stopped short and blushed; then after a pause he said, "One thing that thou hast wings upon thy shoulders, and she has none." "Phantasmion!" she replied, "I am not like thy nurse: I can do that which is beyond her skill, great as thou thinkest it." At this the boy laughed, and said with a lively countenance, pointing to the hollow tree, "Could'st thou make the bees that have gone in there fly out of their hive all in one swarm?" The fairy staid not to answer, but touched the decayed trunk with her wand, and the bees poured out of their receptacle by thousands and thousands, and hung in a huge cluster from the branch of a sycamore, and as the child looked upon the swarm, it seemed to be composed of living diamonds, and danced so brilliantly in the sunshine that it dazzled the sight. And the beautiful boy laughed aloud, and leaped into the air, and clapped his hands for joy. Then the fairy placed her wand within his little palm, saying, "Strike the tree, and say, 'Go in!' and they shall all enter the hive again." The cheeks of the young boy blushed brighter than ever, and his eyes sparkled as he struck the hollow trunk with all his might, and cried, "Go in! Go in!!" No sooner had he done this than the whole multitude quitted the branch of the sycamore and disappeared within the body of the tree. Then the ancient woman said to the little prince, "Wilt thou give me that pomegranate?" and she pointed to the only ripe one which grew on a tree hard by. One member of the trunk of this pomegranate tree leaned forward, and invited the adventurous child to mount; he quickly crept along it, and having plucked the fruit which the fairy had pointed out, he turned round and tried to descend; but finding that he should slip if he attempted to return by the way he came, having measured the height from the ground with his eye, he boldly sprang at once from the bough to the turf below, and presented his prize to the stranger. With that she took it from his hand, and, looking kindly upon him, she said, "My little Phantasmion, thou needest no fairy now to work wonders for thee, being yet so young that all thou beholdest is new and marvellous in thine eyes. But the day must come when this happiness will fade away; when the stream, less clear than at its outset, will no longer return such bright reflections; then, if thou wilt repair to this pomegranate tree, and call upon the name of Potentilla, I will appear before thee, and exert all my power to renew the delights and wonders of thy childhood." After speaking these words, Potentilla vanished.—*Phantasmion. By Sara Coleridge.*

To learn the value of money—Try to borrow it.

Insurances.

COMMERCIAL UNION ASSURANCE COMPANY.

THE Undersigned, Agents at Hongkong for the above Company's Fire Department, are prepared to GRANT POLICIES against FIRE to the extent of £10,000 on Buildings, or on Goods stored therein, at current rates, subject to an immediate discount of Twenty per cent.

THE BORNEO COMPANY, LIMITED.

1y 790 Hongkong, 20th May, 1874.

LONDON AND PROVINCIAL MARINE INSURANCE COMPANY.

THE Undersigned having been appointed Agents in Hongkong for the above Company, are prepared to grant Marine risks at current rates.

AUGUSTINE HEARD & Co.

tf 471 Hongkong, 1st March, 1874.

IMPERIAL FIRE INSURANCE COMPANY.

THE Undersigned, Agents for the above Company, are prepared to grant Policies against Fire to the extent of $60,000 on any one

FIRST-CLASS RISK,

at Current Rates.

A RETURN OF TWENTY PER CENT. (20 %) will be made on the premium charged on all Insurances, such RETURN being payable on the issue of the Policy.

GIBB, LIVINGSTON & Co.,
Agents,
Imperial Fire Insurance Company.

333 Hongkong, 1st March, 1874.

THE OOSTERLING SEA AND FIRE INSURANCE COMPANY OF BATAVIA.

SPECIAL ATTENTION of Shippers is called to the low rates of premium charged for all steamer risks, besides which a brokerage of (33⅓) THIRTY-THREE and ONE-THIRD PER CENT. is allowed by this Company on ALL INSURANCES.

SIEMSSEN & Co.,
Agents.

tf 270 Hongkong, 19th February, 1874.

CHINA AND JAPAN MARINE INSURANCE COMPANY.

NOTICE.

AFTER this date, a brokerage of Thirty-three and one-third per cent. (33⅓ %) will be allowed by this Agency on risks to ports in CHINA, JAPAN, the PHILIPPINES, and the STRAITS.

On risks to all other ports, the brokerage will be ten per cent. (10 %) only.

WM. PUSTAU & Co.,
Agents.

tf 181 Hongkong, 21st January, 1874.

BATAVIA SEA AND FIRE INSURANCE COMPANY.

THE Undersigned having been appointed Agents for the above Company, are prepared to grant Insurances as follows:—

MARINE RISKS.

Policies at current rates, payable either here, in London, or at the principal ports of India, Australia, and the East.

A BROKERAGE of THIRTY-THREE and ONE-THIRD PER CENT. will be allowed on all LOCAL RISKS.

FIRE RISKS.

Policies granted on First-class Buildings to an extent of $20,000.

A DISCOUNT of TWENTY PER CENT. (20 %) upon the current local rates will be allowed on all premium charged for insurance; such discount being deducted at the time of the issue of policy.

RUSSELL & Co.,
Agents.

1y 1 Hongkong, 1st January, 1874.

PHŒNIX FIRE INSURANCE COMPANY.

FROM this date, until further notice, a discount of Twenty per cent. (20 %) upon the current local rates of premia will be allowed upon insurances effected with this Company.

DOUGLAS LAPRAIK & Co.,
Agents.

tf 1192 Hongkong, 27th June, 1872.

NORTH BRITISH AND MERCANTILE INSURANCE COMPANY.

INCORPORATED BY ROYAL CHARTER AND SPECIAL ACTS OF PARLIAMENT.

Established 1809.

CAPITAL—£2,000,000.

THE Undersigned, Agents at Hongkong for the above Company, are prepared to grant Policies against FIRE, to the extent of £10,000 on any Building, or on Merchandise in the same, at the following rates, subject to a discount of 20 %.

Detached and semi-detached Dwelling Houses removed from Town, and their Contents..... ¼ per cent. per annum.
Other Dwelling Houses, used strictly as such, and their Contents..... ½ " "
Godowns, Offices, Shops, &c., and their Contents..... 1 " "

SHORT PERIOD INSURANCES.

Not exceeding ten days, ⅛ of the annual rate.
Not exceeding one month..... ¼ "
Above 1 month, and not exceeding 3 months..... ½ "
Above 3 months, and not exceeding 6 months..... ¾ "
Above 6 months..... the full annual rate.

GILMAN & Co.,
Agents.

tf 1903 Hongkong, 8th May, 1874.

NORTH GERMAN FIRE INSURANCE COMPANY AT HAMBURG.

THE Undersigned having been appointed AGENTS for the above Company, are prepared to GRANT INSURANCES to the extent of $65,000, on first-class risks at current rates.

MELCHERS & Co.

tf 674 Hongkong, 1st May, 1874.

PHŒNIX FIRE INSURANCE COMPANY

THE Undersigned having been appointed Agents to the above Company at this Port, are prepared to grant Policies against Fire to the extent of $40,000, on Buildings, or on Goods stored therein.

DOUGLAS LAPRAIK & Co.

tf 717 Hongkong, 9th November, 1868.

THE CHINA FIRE INSURANCE COMPANY, LIMITED.

HEAD OFFICE—HONGKONG.

AGENCIES at all the Treaty Ports of China and Japan, and at Singapore, Saigon and Penang.

Risks accepted, and Policies of Insurance granted at the rates of Premium current at the above-mentioned Ports.

No charge for Policy fees.

JAS. B. COUGHTRIE,
Secretary.

Hongkong, 1st November, 1871. tf 835

NOTICE

FROM and after this date the following rates will be charged for SHORT PERIOD Insurances, viz:—

Not exceeding Ten days } the annual rates
Not exceeding 1 month } do. do.
Above 1 month, and not exceeding three months } do. do.
Above 3 months, and not exceeding six months..... } do. do.
Above six months the full annual rate.

JARDINE, MATHESON & Co.,
Agents, Alliance Fire Assurance Company.

tf 678 Hongkong, 26th August 1869

NOTICE.

THE QUEEN INSURANCE COMPANY;

THE following rates will be charged in future for SHORT PERIOD Insurances, viz:—

Not exceeding 10 days } of the annual rate.
Not exceeding 1 month } do. do.
Above 1 month and not exceeding 3 months..... } do. do.
Above 3 months and not exceeding 6 months..... } do. do.

EDWARD NORTON & Co.,
Agents the Queen Insurance Company.

tf 242 Hongkong, 22nd January, 1870.

Insurances.

LIVERPOOL AND LONDON AND GLOBE INSURANCE COMPANY.

FROM this date, until further notice, a discount of Twenty per cent. (20 %) upon the current local rate of premia will be allowed upon insurances effected with this Company.

DOUGLAS LAPRAIK & Co.,
Agents.

tf 1193 Hongkong, 27th June, 1872.

NOTICE.

ROYAL FIRE INSURANCE COMPANY.

THE Undersigned are prepared to grant Policies against Fire in the above Company at current rates, subject to a discount of 20 per cent.

ROB. S. WALKER & Co.,
Agents, Royal Insurance Company.

tf 1617 Hongkong, 1st October, 1873.

THE LONDON ASSURANCE.

INCORPORATED BY ROYAL CHARTER OF HIS MAJESTY KING GEORGE THE FIRST, A.D. 1720.

THE undersigned having been appointed Agents for the above Corporation, are prepared to grant Insurances as follows:—

MARINE DEPARTMENT.

Policies at current rates, payable either here, in London, or at the principal Ports of India, China, and Australia.

FIRE DEPARTMENT.

Policies issued for long or short periods at current rates.

A discount of 20 % allowed.

LIFE DEPARTMENT.

Policies issued for sums not exceeding £5,000, on reasonable terms.

HOLLIDAY, WISE & Co.

tf 1863 Hongkong, 26th July, 1872.

Insurances.

MANCHESTER FIRE ASSURANCE COMPANY OF MANCHESTER AND LONDON.

THE Undersigned have been appointed Agents for the above Company at Hongkong, Canton, Foochow, Shanghai, and Hankow, and are prepared to grant Insurances at Current Rates.

HOLLIDAY, WISE & Co.

tf 1958 Hongkong, 15th October, 1868.

CHINESE INSURANCE COMPANY, (LIMITED).

NOTICE.

POLICIES granted at current rates on Marine Risks to all parts of the World. In accordance with the Company's Articles of Association, Two-thirds of the Profits are distributed annually to Contributors, whether Shareholders or not, in proportion to the net amount of Premia contributed by each, the remaining third being carried to Reserve Fund.

OLYPHANT & Co.,
General Agents.

tf 851 Hongkong, 17th April, 1873.

YANG-TSZE INSURANCE ASSOCIATION OF SHANGHAI.

CAPITAL AND SURPLUS 800,000 TAELS.

POLICIES granted on *Marine Risks* to all parts of the World, at current rates.

This Association will, until further notice, provide out of the earnings, first for an interest dividend of 15 %, for shareholders on Capital, and thereafter distribute among Policy holders annually, in cash, ALL the profits of the Underwriting Business *pro rata* to amount of premium contributed.

RUSSELL & Co.,
Agents.

tf 1089 Hongkong, 9th July, 1872.

HONGKONG MARKETS.

As Reported by Chinese on the 3rd Inst., 1874.

COTTON GOODS.

COTTON YARN, No. 16 a 24	per picul	$108.00 a	$110.00
" 28 a 32	"	112.50 a	120.00
" 38 a 42	"	120.00 a	128.00
GREY SHIRTINGS, 7 a 7½ lbs	per piece	$1.90 a	1.95
" 8 a 8½ lbs	"	2.25 a	2.40
" 9 a 10 lbs	"	2.75 a	2.25
WHITE SHIRTINGS, 56 a 60 reed	"	2.25 a	2.35
" 64 a 66 "	"	2.55 a	2.75
" 68 a 80 "	"	2.95 a	3.50
WHITE SPOTTED DO.	per piece	2.35 a	2.40
WHITE BROCADES	"	2.60 a	2.65
AMERICAN DRILLS, 30 yards	"	2.60 a	2.65
" 40 "	"	3.60 a	3.70
GREY T-CLOTHS, 24 yds & 32 in. 7 lbs.	"	1.55 a	1.65
" 24 " & 36 " 8 lbs.	"	2.20 a	2.25
DYED SPOTTED SHIRTINGS	"	3.75 a	3.80
DYED BROCADE DO.	"	3.75 a	3.50
DYED DAMASK DO.	per piece	5.80 a	6.00
CHINTZ	"	1.60 a	1.65
HANDKERCHIEFS, Blue	per doz.	0.60 a	0.65
" Brown	"	0.60 a	0.66
" Red	"	0.75 a	0.80
VELVETS, Black, 22 ins.	per yard	0.22 a	0.23
" Gentian, 22 "	"	0.18 a	0.19
VELVETEENS, Black	"	0.22 a	0.23

WOOLLEN GOODS.

SPANISH STRIPES	per yard	0.60 a	0.61
LONG ELLS, *MH* Scarlet	per piece	8.00 a	9.50
" " Assorted	"	8.40 a	8.50
" *HK* Scarlet	"	8.95 a	9.00
" " Assorted	"	8.50 a	8.40
CAMLETS, *SSS*	"	17.00 a	17.50
" *SS*	"	18.70 a	19.25
" *S*	"	19.50 a	20.00
" *BBB*	"	20.50 a	21.00
LASTINGS, *DD*	"	15.00 a	15.50

METALS.

IRON, Nail Rod Nos. 1 a 6	per picul	4.20 a	4.30
" Hoop	"	4.50 a	4.65
" Bar	"	4.05 a	4.10
" Wire	"	8.80 a	9.25
LEAD	"	7.00 a	7.20
STEEL, English	per lb.	4.80 a	4.90
" Swedish	"	5.00 a	5.25
TIN, Malacca	per picul	26.50 a	29.50
TIN PLATES	per box	8.50 a	8.60
SHEATHING METAL	per picul	26.00 a	29.00
QUICKSILVER, English	"	180.00 a	189.00
" American	"	182.00 a	185.00
SUNDRIES		8.30 a	8.40

PRODUCE

COTTON, Shanghai	per picul	13.40 a	14.20
" Ningpo	"	14.20 a	14.40
" Hontain	"	14.50 a	14.70
" Shantung	"	14.20 a	14.50
" Bengal	"	12.00 a	14.50
ALUM	"	1.80 a	1.90
SAPANWOOD, Japan white	"	3.90 a	4.10
" Black	"	3.20 a	3.50
RICE, Bengal, Cargo No. 1	"	2.45 a	2.50
" " " 2	"	2.20 a	2.25
" Siam, white	"	1.70 a	1.85
" " mill cleaned	"	1.60 a	1.65
" Manila	"	2.35 a	2.40
" Singapore	"	2.10 a	2.15
" Saigon	"	1.60 a	1.65
" Arracan	"	2.10 a	2.15
" Tangerap	"	2.35 a	2.40
SALTPETRE	"	5.75 a	6.50
COAL, ANTHRACITE	per ton		
" English steam	"	15.00 a	—
" American Anthracite	"	13.50 a	—
" Sydney	"	9.50 a	—
WINDOW GLASS	per box	4.00 a	4.15
STRAITS PRODUCE, &c.			
RATTANS, Straits	per picl.	5.50 a	5.75
" Banjar	"	4.00 a	5.20
PEPPER, White	"	10.60 a	10.80
" Black	"	10.50 a	11.00
BEECHE NUTS	"	3.75 a	4.40
SANDAL WOOD, Malabar	"	4.30 a	4.50
" South Seas	"	15.00 a	17.50
SAPAN WOOD, Manila	"	1.70 a	2.00
" Siam	"	2.20 a	2.50
FLOUR, California, per sack of 50 lbs		1.40 a	1.45
" American, per barrel of 200 lbs		7.00 a	7.10
WHEAT, Tientsin	per picl.	1.30 a	1.95
" California	"	2.25 a	2.30
SUGAR, Canton white, No. 2	"	6.75 a	7.20
" " Dk. Brown	"	3.50 a	3.60
" West Coast, Dk. Brown	"	3.20 a	3.30
" Manila, Dry White	"	4.40 a	4.60
" " Dk. Brown	"	3.75 a	3.90
CAMPHOR, packed	"	15.50 a	16.00
PEAS, White	"	1.80 a	1.90
" Green	"	2.10 a	2.25
" Black	"	1.65 a	1.70
" Yellow	"	1.60 a	1.68
MUSHROOMS	"	50.00 a	52.50
SEAWEED, Green	"	1.50 a	1.60
" Cut	"	3.75 a	4.20
MUSSELS, Dry, Siam large	"	12.00 a	13.50
" " middle	"	8.25 a	8.80
" Dried, small	"	6.50 a	6.75
VERMICELLI, Tientsin	"	6.00 a	6.75
BEES WAX, Japan	"	14.20 a	14.50
" Hankow	"	67.50 a	68.00

SHIPPING IN THE CANTON WATERS.

HONGKONG.

STEAMERS.

Vessels.	Captain.	Flag & Rig.	Tons.	Consignees.	Destination.
Adria	Breeze	Brit. str	781	A h Yon	Saigon
Arratoon Apcar	Montgomery	Brit. str	959	Siemssen & Co	
August Leffler	J. L. Bjorck	Swed. str	400	F. Degener	
Canton	J. McNabb	Brit. str	1215	Siemssen & Co	
China	T. S. Gardner	Brit. str	900	D. Sassoon, Sons & Co	Singapore, &c.
Corregidor	B. de Abortiz	Span. str	263	D. Lapraik & Co	
Danube	Hopkins	Brit. str	561	Tuck-mee	
Duna	Thomson	Brit. str	852	Gilman & Co	Amoy
Fame	Vicary	Brit. str	116	H. K. & W. Dk. Co	*Tug Flying*
Feiwan	Benning	Brit. str		A. Heard & Co., Agents	
Formosa	J. Morales	Span. str	335	Remedios & Co	Manila
Kinshan ‡	Gary	Brit. str	1050	A. Heard & Co., Agents	
Kiu-Kiang ‡	Benning	Brit. str	1061	A. Heard & Co., Agents	
Kwangtung	Pitman	Brit. str	491	D. Lapraik & Co	East Coast
Madras	Bernard	Brit. str	606	P. & O. S. N. Co	Yokohama
Namoa	G. T. Westoby	Brit. str	863	D. Lapraik & Co	Singapore, &c.
Nizam	E. Barlow	Brit. str	2752	P. & O. S. N. Co	
Norna	Koch	Brit. str	606	Kwok Acheong	
Powan	A. H. Benning	Brit. str	1890	A. Heard & Co., Agents	*Laid up*
Poyang §	Carroll	Brit. str	821	A. Heard & Co., Agents	
Thales	Young	Brit. str	820	D. Lapraik & Co	
Vizcaya	D. de Tremoya	Span. str	214	H. Kier	
White Cloud		Brit. str	380	A. Heard & Co., Agents	*Laid up*
Yot-tung	Rasmussen	Brit. str	332	Kwok Acheong	Swatow

‡ *Running between Hongkong and Canton.*
§ *Running between Macao and Hongkong.*

SAILING VESSELS.

Vessels.	Captain.	Flag & Rig.	Tons.	Consignees.	Destination.
Agustina	Barvier	Peru. sh	347	Vogel, Hagedorn & Co	San Francisco
Aristos	A. Kildahl	Nor. bk	570	Order	
Aurora	Plattner	Brit. bk	295	Chinese	
Belle Sauvage	J. W. Finch	Ger. sh	850	Bimboke	Shanghai
B. Cummings	B. Browne	Amr. bk	304	Captain	
Bua Cano	E. Tams	Siam. bk	380	Chinese	
Camillo Cavour	J. Yreberri	Peru. sh	1326	Order	
Conton	D. Himsoht	Siam. sh	772	Chinese	
Canton	Brahn	Ger. bk	229	Wm. Pustau & Co	
Charles Palm	R. Miles	Brit. bk	464	Sang-yuen	
Cutty Sark	O. W. Varrath	Siam. bk	474	Chinese	
Deerhound	J. Shearer	Brit. bk	573	A. MacG. Heaton	London
Dharwar	A. Freebody	Brit. sh	1300	Gilman & Co	
Edward James	Wagner	Amr. sh	539	Rozario & Co	
Elise	P. A. Hansen	Ger. bk	358	Wm. Pustau & Co	Iloilo
Falcon	C. Tulje	Siam. bk	330	Chinese	
Guam	Cable	Brit. bg	290	Order	
Hongkong	H. Freudenberg	Siam. bk	565	Order	
Horatio Sprague	S. K. Small	Amr. bk	507	Vogel, Hagedorn & Co	San Francisco
Kate Waters	W. Dowe	Brit. bk	580	Remedios & Co	Iloilo
Kim-yung-tye	C. Lange	Siam. lug	229	Chinese	
Lotte	E. Hildebrand	Ger. bk	490	Bourjau & Co	
Lydia	Yodugsen	Brit. bk	374	P. & O. Co	
Macao	Ormachea	Peru. sh	1076	Order	
Maid of Judah	A. Webb	Brit. sh	670	Order	Saigon
Malvina	H. Kluge	Ger. bk	446	Bourjau & Co	
Marmion	Boyd	Amr. bk	825	Vogel, Hagedorn & Co	San Francisco
Marquis of Argyle	McKeon	Brit. bk	500	Rozario & Co	Australia
Muscat Merchant	Mackintosh	Brit. bk	554	Ed. Schellhass & Co	
New Granada	E. Baner	Ger. bk	350	E. Schellhass & Co	Tientsin
Nightingale	A. Cutter	Amr. sh	722	Russell & Co	San Francisco
Norseman	H. Hansen	Siam. sh	711	Chinese	
Osaka	R. Lowe	Brit. bk	525	Vogel, Hagedorn & Co	London
Paga	C. F. Blüji	Ger. bk	380	Bourjau & Co	
Prosperity	E. Moller	Siam. bk	474	Chinese	
Queen of England	Dethleffsen	Siam. sh	530	Chinese	
Queen of the South	James Adair	Brit. bk	376	Vogel, Hagedorn & Co	New York
Radama	Boucher	Fren. sh	700	Carlowitz & Co	
Sophie	Uhlsen	Ger. bg	210	Bourjau & Co	
Swiftsure	H. Beadle	Brit. sh	1212	P. & O. Co	
Swordfish	A. H. Moller	Siam. sh	575	Chinese	
Villa de Rivadavia	M. Camus	Span. bg	261	Brandao & Co	Manila
Windward	Stannard	Amr. bk	722	Vogel, Hagedorn & Co	San Francisco

RECEIVING VESSELS & HULKS.

Vessels.	Captain.	Flag & Rig.	Tons.	Consignees.	Destination.
Chase	Webster	Pw. Mag.	283	Harbour Master	
Fort William	Purchase	Hulk	1000	P. & O. Co	
John Adam	Stroud	Hulk	318	Water Police	

CANTON.

Vessels.	Captain.	Flag & Rig.	Tons.	Consignees.	Destination.
Kasagakan	J. Inouye	Japanese cor.			
Man-nien-tsing	Sum-shin-fat	H.I.C.M. cor.			
Ngan-tun	Stewart	H.I.C.M. g-b.			
Peng-chao-hoi	Palmer	H.I.C.M. g-b.			
Sui-Tsing	James Stewart	H.I.C.M. g-b.			
Sun-Chee	Clark	H.I.C.M. g-b.			
Sylvia	Johnson	Ger. str	826	A. MacG. Heaton	London
Tu-an-lan	Le Buch	H.I.C.M. cor.			
Tien-Po		H.I.C.M. g-b.			

MACAO.

In port on 22nd May, 1874.

Vessels.	Captain.	Flag & Rig.	Tons.	Consignees.	Destination.
Callao	A. Vidanrazaga	Peru. sh	1552	Pearce	
Emigrante	L. Castagnina	Peru. sh	965	N. T. Armero	
Fray Bentos	Angel Fulle	Peru. sh	561	Tuton	
Providencia	J. Yaurrieta	Peru. sh	660	Tuton	
San Juan	A. Urtubiaga	Brit. sh	1450	Garcia y Garcia	
Spark ‡	Wilson	Brit. str		A. Heard & Co., Agents	

‡ *Running between Canton and Macao.*

SWATOW.

In port on 1st June, 1874.

Vessels.	Captain.	Flag & Rig.	Tons.	Consignees.	Destination.
Corinne	Laidman	Brit. bk	395	E. Vincent & Co	Chefoo
Ingeburg	Jacobsen	Ger. bk	386	Dircks & Kruger	Takao
Juno	Blethen	Amr. bk	300	E. Herton	Newchwang
Lochbulig	McPherson	Brit. sch	333	E. Vincent & Co	Newchwang
Lulu	Hallet	Amr. sch	398	E. Horton	Uncertain
Rubicon	Ramsey	Brit. sch	294	Bradley & Co	Uncertain
Willie	Badenoch	Brit. sch	274	Bradley & Co	Uncertain

AMOY.

In port on 26th May, 1874.

Vessels.	Captain.	Flag & Rig.	Tons.	Consignees.	Destination.
Adelaide	Yock	Ger. bg	208	H. A. Petersen & Co	
Brami	Roder	Ger. bg	195	H. A. Petersen & Co	
Elmina	Onnshand	Dut. bg	263	Pasedag & Co	
Emma	Gerwitz	Ger. sch	111	Pasedag & Co	
Lizzie	Graham	Brit. bk	381	Chinese	
Taikun	Holler	Ger. bk	355	Pasedag & Co	
Traviata	Breckwood	Ger. bk	270	Pasedag & Co	

FOOCHOW.

In port on 29th May, 1874.

| Vessels. | Captain. | Flag & Rig. | Tons. | Consignees. | Destination. |
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